THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,507—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8069	INDIA	9000
9th "	SALSETTE	6560		
16th "	ARABIA	8802		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6090	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6090	MALOJA	13500
11th "	EGYPT	8069		
18th "	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 428 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 535 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5331	——	——	9 Dec.	——
City of Lahore	7165	——	——	15 Dec.	——
City of Athens	5594	——	9 Dec.	2 Jan. '12	——
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	22 Dec.	12 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7610	16 Dec. 1912	3 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	6 Jan.	27 Jan.	——	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5529	13 Jan.	3 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	12 Mar.	15 Mar.
City of Calcutta	7218	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	22 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	12 Mar.	6 Apl.	12 Apl.
City of Vienna	4672	——	——	——	——
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	22 Apl.
City of York	7610	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	15 Apl.	11 May	27 May
City of Glasgow	5529	10 Apr.	2 May	25 May	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the ss. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	£35. 576	£63. 891	£29. 429	£49. 648
" London via Marseilles	£52	1,091	£39	999
" Liverpool	£56	1117	£42	764

Inducements granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

Tea Passes advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Tue.	5th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & O. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	7th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	8th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 6th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

2nd December, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. 1911
Kaiser	5482	A. Fecorit	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3985	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4069	——	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	——	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3985	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4069	——	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	——	1st May "
Bregenz	3985	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4069	——	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fs. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Fernie	6295	S. Glimak	28th Feb. "
Hippon	6350	H. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Verwaerth	5799	E. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7583	G. Raicich	26th " "
China	6017	P. Farbicich	26th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 905	" 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 643	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The La Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 16s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YSIOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sole account amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Jamagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum account does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Hagenkd
Calcutta	Newchwang
Chanchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150° 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SANTA CLANS ARRIVED WITH HIGHLY AMUSING NOVELTIES.

TOYS, DOLLS & FANCY GOODS.

LOOK SHARP AT

S. E. ABDULALLY,

CRAWFORD MARKET, ABDULREHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

FOX 'XMAS SEASON!

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES & TABLES of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for about two months, a SURVEYOR for road surveys, pay Rs. 50 to 80. Apply with copies of testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Thana.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY, TO THANA.

AN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL TRAIN to the TIMINGS given below will run on the 2nd, 4th and 5th December, 1911, inclusive from VICTORIA TERMINUS to THANA, stopping at all Stations enroute for the convenience of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class suburban Passengers.

		H.	M.
Victoria Terminus	... Dep.	24	0
Thana ...	... Arr.	1	9

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
CORONATION EXPRESS
Direct
VICTORIA TERMINUS TO KINGSWAY.

THE CORONATION EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus at 22·30 daily runs to Kingsway Station, on the Durbar Railway, stopping at Imperial Service and Provincial Camp Stations.

2. Passengers for Army Camp and Cavalry Camp Stations will change at Asadpur Junction, on the Durbar Railway into Durbar Railway Trains.

3. The Up Coronation Express will also leave Kingsway daily, at 20·25, and will pick up Passengers from Provincial Camp and Imperial Service Stations.

4. Passengers for Delhi City should book to and alight at Delhi Sadar.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL SERVICE OF LOCAL TRAINS WILL RUN ON DECEMBER 2ND AND 4TH.

FULL PARTICULARS of which can be seen at Stations or from Hand Bills which can be obtained at the Company's Offices.

ROYAL PROCESSION ON DECEMBER 2ND.

NO TRAINS will stop at MARINE LINES and CHARNI ROAD STATIONS between 1-30 P. M. and 6 P. M.

FIREWORKS IN BACK BAY DECEMBER 4TH.

NO LOCAL TRAINS will run between COLABA and GRANT ROAD, from 10-0 P. M., until 12-45 A. M After 12-45 A. M. Trains will commence running from Colaba and Church Gate to Stations beyond Grant Road only. Passengers will not be booked to and from Marine Lines and Charni Road.

After the Fireworks in Back Bay are over i.e., from about 11-30 P. M., Trains will run every 10 minutes from Grant Road to Andheri, stopping at all Stations, and connecting Trains will run onwards from Andheri.

Level-crossing Gates between Chowpatti and Colaba will be closed as may be required for the passage of trains upto 11 P. M. but from 11 P. M., upto 12-45 A. M. no Trains will be run South of Grant Road and the Gates will be kept open uninterruptedly. Chowpatti Level-crossing will be specially widened for this occasion.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION ON the 3rd and 4th December, by the Northern Express and by the Durbar Special, on the 4th December, is being arranged by the Traffic Superintendent, in these offices.

Tickets and Special coupons for these trains will be issued from this office and intending Passengers are hereby advised that without a special coupon they will not be able to gain admission to the Station.

Intending Passengers are requested either to call or send someone on their behalf to the office of the Traffic Superintendent, during office hours, on any day between November 29th and December 3rd to purchase tickets and obtain coupons.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 23th November, 1911.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOUR ON THE NIGHTS of the 2nd, 4th and 5th December, 1911, TO VIEW the ILLUMINATION of the FLEET, the City, and the display of Fireworks.

Steamer leaves Mody Bunder, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.) returning at midnight.

FARE :—Rs. 2 per Passenger.

Seats should be booked beforehand at the Company's Mody Bunder Booking Office, Kandewadi Booking Office, and at Messrs. A. J. D'Souza and Co's Office, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23th Nov., 1911.

AUSTRALIAN CHAFF.

A QUANTITY of FRESH AUSTRALIAN OATEN CHAFF now available FOR SALE. Price Four Rupees per bag of about ninety pounds, delivered free in Bombay.

Apply—

R. G. BALDOCK LIMITED,
BYCULLA.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the entire supply of Petrol to the Coronation Durbar Camps at Delhi, has been placed with the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., and all motorists attending the Durbar would be well advised to communicate with the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., from whom particulars as to the arrangements made for distribution can be obtained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Taj Building,
Bombay.

. BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works

is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
CHOWPATTY.
Half-Owner and Manager,
MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
announces the
LAST NIGHT
OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON
OF
THE FAMOUS LONDON ACTOR-MANAGER,
MATHESON LANG
AND
MISS HUTIN BRITTON
IN
Shakespeare's immortal love-story,
ROMEO & JULIET

Romeo...Mr. MATHESON LANG.
Juliet...Miss HUTIN BRITTON.

The greatest love-story in the literature of the world staged exactly as produced by Mr. MATHESON LANG in his memorable revival at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Prices-Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40. Doors open at 8-30.

Curtain rises at 9-30.

Plan of Seats at S. ROSE & Co.

The Management of the above Theatre beg to inform the public that as Messrs ROSE & Co. will be closed on Saturday, December 2nd, the Matheson Lang Bookings for that Night's performance which will be ROMEO & JULIET will be at the Theatre Box Office from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND : THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS
The Evening Session 6 to 8 will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 2nd December.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
TWO GREAT HOME SUCCESSES,
"TONY."
"THE KING AND THE WOOD CUTTER"
AND
OTHER PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th December, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1911-12.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of about 21 days, between SATURDAY, 9th December, 1911, and SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912, inclusive, viz :—

EXTRA MEETINGS, 16 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates :—

(Whole Season, 9th December, 1911 to 30th March, 1912, inclusive.)

A
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 60 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 65 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Lawn.

(Bombay Races only 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 24th February, 1912.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club .. Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

NOTICE.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentlemen	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn	1 0

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8	Gentleman... ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 5th November, 1911.

VIVELLA FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR for India.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gamballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for scalle hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for kul.

Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from

THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.

Terms for Agents can be arranged.

Apply—

THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 3 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LOVELY BORI.—HAJEE JACKERIA EBRAHIM Trade Mark Special dealer in "Lovely" things. Lovely Bori—Lovely Shop. Just unpacked fresh table delicacies for 'Xmas Season. Such as Chocolates, Sweets, Bonbons, Chrystalised Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Plum pudding. All the above are fresh and guaranteed. Look Sharp at Golden Letter No. 52 Stores, Princess Road. Established in 1881.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses. Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WANTED SMART NEWS COMPOSITORS. Apply immediately to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '84 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. A., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day :—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 1-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Parel Village and Main Road, behind the Veterinary Hospital, Parel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will under instructions from Mr. Meghji Valubhdas, the mortgagor and under an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of June 1906, made between Jairam Raghunath and others of the one part, and the said Meghji Valubadas of the other part, and in pursuance of the 18th clause of the conditions under which the said properties were sold on the 26th day of August, 1910, to Mr. Luxman Jairam, the defaulting purchaser, and with his co-operation sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of December, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the following immoveable properties on the premises :—

All those four pieces of land or ground admeasuring about 1568 square yards in all with their chawls and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Parel Village.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. J. R. Patel & Co's Office, at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, or at the Auctioneers' Rooms, 21, Meadows Street.

Also

By Order of Luxman Jairam, and on account and at the risk of Ramkrishna Rowji—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Government toca tenure land, together with dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 148 square yards, and situate at Parel Back Road.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Government toca tenure land, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and situate at Parel Village.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of Government toca tenure land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement about 77 square yards and situate at Parel Village.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, and VACANT PIEJES of LAND at Naigaum, Dadar, near the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Pestanji Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khatu Saley Mahomed Jaffer, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the indenture of mortgage dated 20th day of July, 1907, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part, and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th day of December, 1911, (S.T., on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.):—

Lot No. 1 A.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 4654 square yards, together with two large buildings standing thereon, with several trees, and two wells.

Lot No. 2 B.

All those pieces of land admeasuring about 4509 square yards together with a building and a dyeing factory built thereon, and a well, these properties are described in the mortgage-deed schedule as secondly, thirdly, fifthly and sixthly.

Lot No. 3 C.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 945 square yards and which is described fourthly in the mortgage-deed schedule.

Lot No. 4 D.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 345 square yards and is described seventhly in the mortgage-deed schedule.

The tenure of all the land in the above four lots is toka land.

Full printed particulars as to Collector's Numbers to-day and the conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or from the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF THE KRISHNA SPINNING MILLS, at Elphinstone Road, on the East side of the G. I. P. Ry, Parel Station.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Balchand Ugarchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Callianji Damoder, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of July, 1909, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part, and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1911 at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property known as the Krishna Mill.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 3965 square yards, out of a waste plot of land or ground, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 436, 495, 745, and 754, Collector's New No. 12462, Old Survey No. 1-2602, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Road, on the east side of the Parel Station, of the G. I. P. Railway, in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the land of the said Tribhovandas Narotumdas, on or towards the west by the land belonging to Jao de Monte and Louis Gonsalves, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Tribhovandas Narotumdas, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Nowroji Jamsedji Wadia, together with the messuage, tenement and building and privy standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 56 and now under Ward 346, and Street No. 103, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Narotumdas Harjiwandas, and his tenants and subsequently of the said Pragji Keshawji.

Also all buildings steam engine, steam boilers, apparatus, machinery, carding and other machinery, tools, plants, utensils, articles, and things which have been erected, brought upon, affixed, standing and bearing in or upon or affixed to the said premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Jamsedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Apollo Street or at the corner of Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Pestonji Pochaji Pocha, and Jamsetji Pochaji Pocha, the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Pochaji Sorabji Pocha.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 317 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, and New No. 4842, Old Survey No. 1418, and New Survey No. 9545, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1000, and Street Nos. 39 and 40. Apollo Street, and No. 1 Marine Lane, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east and south by the property belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. Naorji Manekji Wadia, on or towards the west by the Apollo Street, and on or towards the North by the Marine Street.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Pocha, Solicitors for the Executors, at their Office, No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1911.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,,	3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; is also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

GOA & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

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RESERVE.....£ 50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

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Corner of Horsby Road and Church Gate Street.

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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
39, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

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Bombay	Port Swettenham, F. M. S.	Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Kandy	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Pukat	Sourabaya	Yokohama
	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases.

10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders, Rose from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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THE

GAY CITY

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

OPENS ON

SATURDAY, Dec. 2ND,

AT

7-30 P. M.

owing to the arrival of

H. I. M. the KING EMPEROR

DAILY at 9-30 and 10-30

THE HANS DREWITZ

SURPRISE PARTY

High Class Variety Entertainers.

MIRTH, MELODY AND DANCE!

ON

SUNDAY, Dec. 3,

THE EXHIBITION OPENS AT

3 P. M.

The Celebrated Indian Amateurs

THE SATKARYOTTEJAK WAGWILASI

will play at 5-0.

"HAMLET"

Adapted by Professor Agarkar, M. A.;

and at 8-30,

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

Adapted by Professor Kelkar.

STADIUM

GRAND RE-OPENING

TUESDAY, 5th December.

AFTERNOON 4-30 P. M.

100 yards Flat Race School Boys under 15 years (3 heats).

100 yards Flat Race School Boys under 18 years (2 heats).

Finish of Indian Army Long Distance Race.

Pole Jumping Championship.

Individual Horse Jumping by British Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery.

Balaclava Melee by British Cavalry.

EVENING 9 P. M.

Gallop by "Y" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Representation of a Canadian Scene by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Torch Light Tattoo by 200 men of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

BY

SPECIAL STADIUM ENTRANCE,

Esplanade Road:

Rs. 1, Annas 8, and Annas 4.

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and

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Fine Household Soaps.

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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

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MAY BLOSSOM.

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TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BOMBAY.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

A Selection of Leading Cases.

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Office, Simla:—Storm signal—Storm now known to have broken up almost completely at sea; its residue crossed coast, very feeble condition, yesterday afternoon one o'clock between Dwarka, Veraval. Fresh disturbance reported from yesterday South Arabian Sea still indefinite Liner warning signal.

The steamer Abbotsford, 2351 tons, Captain H. Shotton, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The A. L. S. N. Co's steamer Africa 2565 tons, Captain E. Siberish sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru, 3884 tons Captain Nielson sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

The steamer Coruna, 2483 tons, Captain E. W. Cuckney, will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The R. I. M. S. Minto Captain G. H. LaTouche sailed yesterday for Muscat.

The French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat 3558 tons Capt. Eschenance, arrived here yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday for Noumea &c. with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The steamer Norfolk, 2406 tons, Capt D. Buckley arrived here on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Castalia, 2,339 tons Capt W. E Jordan, arrived here yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

The A. L. S. N. Co's steamer Habsburgh, 2415 tons, Captain D. Cosulich, arrived here on Thursday from Trieste, Nov. 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta 2207 tons Captain H. M. Catbush, sailed yesterday for Zanlibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Begonia 2346 tons, Captain W. E. Mathews sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Westward Ho. 2316 tons Captain G. W. Carbor will sail on Monday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Lengfield 2614 tons Captain A L Hunt arrived her yesterday from Tyne October 24 with ballast.

On the 24th November the Austrian Lloyd S. S. "Trieste" Commander N. Ivancich picked up at sea about 170 miles from Aden a life-boat containing the Chief Officer, Second Engineer, and three crew belonging to the British steamer S. S. "Kuala" which was stranded on the N. E. Coast of Sokotra on the 20th November at 2.55 a. m. The men were in an extreme state of exhaustion when they were picked up. The Captain gave them immediate assistance and did everything to make them comfortable on board the "Trieste" and they were taken to Aden together with their life-boat. The S. S. "Kuala" is a new passenger steamer about 600 tons register and was on her Maiden Voyage from Dundee to Singapore and belonged to the Strait Settlement Coy.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Fox .....Comdr Tancred.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Harvey .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr D F Vines.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 1.

Arabia .....4198 Pulmer.....P & O Co
Arcadia .....3713 Barcham.....London.....P & O Co
Begonia.....2346 Mathews .....W & A G & Co
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr.....T Morrison & Co
Dunottar Castle ...3 39 Stanley.....R Nixon & Co
Egypt.....4178 Sumers .....London...2-12...P & O Co
Elsmoor .....2390 Evans .....The Captain
Gutenfels .....3557 Franziers.....W & A G & Co
Hurst .....2997 Moody.....W & A G & Co
Fairley.....2766 Samson . Liverpool .. W & A G & Co
Malda.....1250 Bamber.....M M & Co
Moleja .....6784 Wisten .....P & O Co
Madura.....1273 Logan.....M M & Co
Peebles .....2731 Wallace.....Norfolk
Santhia.....3353 Seddon..... Calcutta ...M M & Co
Seirstad ..... 617 Larsen .....F F C & Co
Somali...4192 Calutta..... Karachi ...12-12...P & O Co
Uckerbnark.....2652 Rohde .....

H W P D

Sabarmati .....524 Ahmed.....Repairing ...Bo S N Co
Saraswati.....443 Ebram .....Repairing...Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Galles .....555 Wratt .....Repairing...
J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels	Commanders	From
30	Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta, Nov 30
	Habsburg	Cosulich	Trieste, Nov 16
Dec.			
1	Castello	Jordan	Mid'bro, Oct 25
	Arabia	Palmer.....	London, Nov 10
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat...	Eschenancr...	Marseilles, Nov15
	Peebles	Wallace	Calcutta, Nov 20
	Somali	Cubitt	Chinwangta, Nov 12
	Lengfield.....	Hunt	Tyne, Oct 2

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Epsom	Craggs.....	Antwerp
	R I M S Minto ...	La Touche	Muscat
	Linga	Bothwell	Karachi
	Africa	Sebrich	Tricste
	Wakasa Maru.....	Nielsen	Kobe
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat....	Eschenaner	Noumea
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Zanzibar, &c
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their Port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Westward Ho, Carter for Hull.
" Coruna, Cuckney for Philadelphia,
" Abbotsford, Shatton for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Farby for Liverpool, &c.
" Castello for Hull, &c.
" Uckermark for Antwerp, &c.
" Habsburg for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—11 bales wool, H M M H Sallem; 14 bales wool and goat hair, E C Nanji; 2 bales wool, A K M Jotha; 1,004 cwt myrabollams, E Domersey; 5,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—162 cwt wheat, 100 bales cotton and 2,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Lingfield s—6,750 cwt manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Westward Hos—2,000 cwt castoreed and 7,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 25000 cwt cottonseed T Toolsidas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kinroos s—2,001 cwt myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 57 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 4,000 cwt poppy seed and 7,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—69 cwt kajooseed, M Lukhmidas; 100 cwt bonesinews Croft Mody and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharzfels s—2,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Farley s—2,500 tons manganese ore. S Smidt and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—4,000 cwt gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—125 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, A Chagla and Co; 50 sharkfins, E Moledina; 8 cases condiments, Manecki Poonjiaji and Sons; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 7 1-2 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 135 sharkfins, A Hussin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—25 bales t[illegible] Sassoon J David and Co; 10 1-2 chests opiu[illegible] Bomanji and Co; 30 chests opium, M [illegible]and.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—419 bales c[illegible]on, N S Kaishi

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—400 bales co[illegible]ton, Ralli Bros 300 bales cotton, H Coculdas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Nov 1, at Bay View, Hamilton, Bermuda, the wife of Major F S Atkinson, Army Service Corps, of a son.

BROKE—Nov 13, at Alverstoke, the wife of Lieut-Col Harry Broke, R E, of a son.

GABB—Nov 7, at 13 Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings, the wife of Harry Gabb, B A, M B, B C, of a son.

O'FLAHERTY—Nov 9, at 3, Mount Edgcumbe Terrace, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of A R O'Flaherty, Major, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

WATSON—Nov 7, at Rutland Lodge, Rutland Gardens, the wife of Sir Charles Rushworth Watson, of a son.

GOODFELLOW—Nov 16, at 8 Montague Road, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Captain N G B Goodfellow, 129th Pioneers, of a daughter.

HOUGHTON—Oct 27, at Montreux, Milford-on-Sea, Hants, the wife of B Houghton, Esq, I C S, of Bassein, Burma, and Fairwood House, Westbury, Wilts, of a daughter.

LEWIS—Nov 9, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Capt H A Lewis, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—SHIELD—Sept 11, at the Parish Church, Hampton Wick, Geoffrey Doran Bird to Lilian Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt Edward Frederick Shield, Royal Warwickshire Regt.

HARDING—EWART—Nov 9, at St Mark's, Dundela, Belfast, Capt George Harding, Army Service Corps, Mountrath, Queen's County, to Hope, daughter of Sir William Quartus Ewart, Bart.

WOOD—BLYTH—Nov 7, at All Saints' Church, Belvedere, George Douglas Scott, Wood, son of the late Major Alexander Wood, of Abbey Wood, to Eileen Mary, daughter of Herbert C Blyth.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—Nov 10, at Lipwood, Windermere, Capt William Daniel Chapman, Madras Staff Corps (retired), aged 85.

GAYE—Nov 12, at Umberleigh House, North Devon, Douglas Gaye, Major general, late royal Art, aged 86.

MEADOWS—Nov 9, Fensalir, Saltash, Cornwall, Surg-Major-Gen (retired) Robert Wyatt Meadows, aged 79.

SCOTT—Nov 9, at 24 Merchiston Park, Edinburgh Sir Henry Hall Scott, D L, aged 78.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Their Imperial Majesties at the Apollo Bunder. 4 p. m.
Their Majesties receive Municipal Address.
Their Majesties Drive through the City.
Dinner on H. M. S. "Medina."
Illuminations.
Public Holiday.

SUNDAY.

Their Majesties Lunch at Government House.
Their Majesties attend Service at the Cathedral, 5 p. m.
Dinner on the "Medina," H. E. Viceroy's Departure, 11 p. m.
Bombay Exhibition 4-30 p.m.
Mr. Matheson Lang and Company, Royal Opera House, "Romeo and Juliet" 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—"Tony," "The King and the Woodcutter" "The Cowboy's Adventures," etc. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Moral blindness is often due to pressure on the money nerve."—ANON.

INJUNCTION TO WITNESS ROYAL PROCESSION.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr Jardine on behalf of Chhotalal Mulchand, and others applied for an injunction against Lawrence James Gomes and another from entering the terraces of the Gaiety Theatre building.

Mr. Jinnah opposed the application on behalf of the defendant. He said that under the lease, his clients were entitled to the sole use of the terrace and the plaintiffs had no right of interference. His clients paid a monthly rent of Rs. 300 and had spent about Rs. 5,000 in several changes.

Mr. Jardine said that under the lease, the defendants could use the terrace for drying process only. The use of the terrace was meant for servants and not for strangers.

Mr. Jinnah said that the whole cause of this trouble was the desire to view the Royal procession. His clients were prepared to give away half of the terrace.

His Lordship gave injunction against the defendants, but held that the defendants and the members of their families, as well as their servants, had a right to be on the terrace.

ALLEGED CHEATING

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. A. K. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the charge of cheating against A. K. Ready-money at the instance of Prince Mansur Khachar in respect of a pair of golden bracelets.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant: Mr. Payne defended the accused.

Mr. G. G. Craig examined, said that on the evening of the 18th, he went to the Specie Bank to arrange with Chunilal the transfer of the jewellery to Sabu Siddick; they left at 8 p.m., and, as soon as he had reached home, the accused came back and said that Chunilal was anxious to see him. Witness again went there and had a conversation with both Chunilal and the accused. Witness then left, but before leaving the outer door of the Bank he remembered that he had not fixed the time for the next day's appointment. He again went in when he saw Chunilal and the accused in inner room in the accountant's office examining the jewellery. On being questioned, either Chunilal or the accused said that they were selecting articles that were to be retained, as it was previously arranged that jewellery worth Rs. 30,000 should be retained. The bracelets which were the subject matter of the inquiry were never in the jewellery. He was absolutely positive about that.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

ADMISSION TO THE STADIUM.

When it was determined to build the Stadium in connection with the Old Bombay Exhibition the Committee after much discussion decided that entrance to the Stadium should only be obtained via the Exhibition ground, that is to say, the visitor had to pay for entrance both to the Exhibition and to the Stadium. It has now been decided to have a separate entrance to the Stadium, and the visitor will have to pay Re. 1, 8 annas, or 4 annas only, according to the position of the seat which he selects. This change is sure to meet with the approval of the public for on Friday many soldiers who wished to enter were unable to do so because they did not wish to pay the entrance money to the Exhibition as well. The Stadium is now closed until 5th December owing to the fact that the arena is being dismantled in order to accommodate the school children on Monday next; but when it is re-opened the attractive programme which have been arranged are likely to draw large audiences. The management of the Stadium reflects the greatest creadit on Captain Wintle the Secretary of the Sports Committee, who has done every thing that is possible to make it one of the most successful parts of the Exhibition.

LITTLE SPELLS of Fever, Little Chills so bland, Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then keeps a man healthy, in a fever den. Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta presiding.

OVERHEAD RAILWAY.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, which he submitted as an urgent matter, and with which was forwarded copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (Railways) enclosing a letter from the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway with a plan for an overhead line from the Wari Bundor Goods yard connecting the Harbour Branch with the Victoria Terminus.

The letters have been published already.

On the motion of Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna, the matter was referred to a Committee.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY WELLS.

Consideration was given to the Commrisioness report, regarding the insanitary cisterns, wells and tanks in Bombay.

The report is as follows:—There are in all 4,380 wells, 166 tanks and 4,887 cisterns approximately in the City of Bombay. The question of bolted or imperfect covers, warning pipes, &c., is one of fittings. The requirement of proper fittings is fully provided for in the water connection rules now under the consideration of the Corporation. Samples of water from 621 wells and 17 tanks were examined by the Municipal Analyst during the last five years. No samples of cistern water were analysed. Of the 621 wells, 530 were examined during the last 3 years. Out of the 621 wells, in 591 cases water was found unfit, in 13 cases suspicious and in 17 cases—fit for drinking purposes. Out of the 17 tank water samples examined, all were found unfit for potable purposes. The fact that 97 per cent. of the well waters examined have been found unfit or suspicious for potable purposes is what is to be expected from the surroundings of the wells. The pollution is in most cases of old standing, though it naturally tends to increase with the age of the City. That pollution always existed is proved from the reports made, when it was first decided to introduce pipe water into the City. The wellsare of the type known as shallow wells. They are sunk in ground which for decades has been subjected to pollution both animal and vegetable. In many instances they are directly polluted by the introduction of animal and vegetable matter. In the majority of cases, they are situated in close proximity to insanitary privies and house gullies. Efficient drainage of the City is of only modern growth and the same may be said of the conservency. Consequently for years the subsoil has been subjected to pollution and, to a considerable extent, it still is. The fact that a well is situated in a house in no way precludes it coming under the above general rule, as the area drained by a well is very extensive especially when the subsoil water is running low. The average Bombay well is an extreme example of that most dangerous type of all wells—viz., the shallow well. 453 wells have been covered, and 189 wells filled in.

It was resolved to forward the report to the Malaria Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 1.

The storm in the north-east Arabian Sea is now known to have broken up almost completely over the sea area. Its residuum crossed the coast in a very feeble condition at one o'clock yesterday afternoon between Veraval and Dwarka. No rain has resulted in Kathiawar. The fresh disturbance in the south of the Arabian Sea still remains indefinite. In the Bay of Bengal, conditions remain disturbed, but no great development has occurred since yesterday. The rainfall continued on north-east coast and few falls are reported from the Deccan. The principal amounts are:—Sholapur recorded two inches. The forecast shows that rainfall is likely to appear now to the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the submontane districts and normal or in in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal in the north Punjab but in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in east Rajputana and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is below normal in south Rajputana the minimum is in defect except at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the the average. Temperature is normal in west Central India but generally in excess over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now generally clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature has risen and is nearly normal; the minimum is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the South Konkan. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is normal at Bombay and in defect at other stations; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local, rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 1·55" and Belgaum 0·42". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division, and moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity and minimum temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Precipitation has ceased in the Central Provinces. Weather has not yet become settled in the middle of the Arabian Sea. Conditions are also slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

A few showers may occur in the southern half of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 1st December, was 29·940 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG.
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The very Rev. Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's in an address to the Women's Diocesan Association on the 11th ultimo said that democracy was the silliest of fetishes. The transfer of industrial wealth to Eastern Asia was a certain sequel to the European Labour movement, and a worse fate would probably befall Australia, which was within easy reach of the far more efficient yellow industrials. He was unable to join in the chorus advocating the Church's cooperation in the Labour movement. Socialism might suit a country like New Zealand until the British Fleet ceased to safe guard it. Then the yellow men would make short work of the pampered TradeUnionists.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia" Commander W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 17th instant, brought the following passengers:—

Storey, Mr S, Mrs and inft
Cookson, Mrs G and Miss
Tilver, Mr J R, Mrs, and inft
Acrs, Mr G
Wellman, Mr, W J Mrs
Eastman, Miss
Shepherd, Miss M
Rice Mrs E and Miss
Aitchinson, Mrs D E and inft
Wade, Mr H P
Gregory, Miss
Scott, Mrs and infts
Storey's, Mrs ayah
Jones, Miss
Kenworthy, Miss
Hadard, Mrs, child and ayah
Koch, Mrs F L H
Gray, Miss
Shilliidy, Rev J
Richards, Mr J
Prideaux, Mr W
Esson, Mr W B and Mrs
Huard, Mr A S
Turner Lang's, Mr Eurasian nurse, Miss (Hyder)
Laings Chauffeur, Mr T
Alday, Mr R
Agarwalla, Mrs M L and Miss D M
Jeyes, Mr H
Pollard, Capt C M
Walker, Mr T
Harrower, Mr J
Starte, Mr H W, Miss E R
Brookes, Mrs
Macpherson, Mrs J, 2 infants and ayah
Matheson, Mr A

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Green, Mr M A and Mrs
Allington, Lord
Meox, Admi Sir H, Lady and maid
Ezra, Mr J
Symons, Mr J L
Caspers, Mr E P
Gubbay, Mr M
Lugard, Mr E A and Miss
Nicholls, Mr M G
Stewart, Mr H
Hemingway, Mr P, Mrs inft and nurse
Hime, Mr A, Mrs, inft and nurse
Stainforth, Mr G F
Gresham, Mr S T
Calville, Mr G S E
Seymour, Mrs M P and Miss
Safton, Lord and Lady
Tombazi, Mr M
Moir, Mr G B F
Rogers, Major
Brown, Mrs P
Shorrock, Hon Mr J C and Mrs
Gibson, Mr P F, Mrs, child and Governers
Hemingway's, Mrs, child
Shepard, Lt T M
Greig, Major E D W
Wood, Mr H D and Mrs
Scooncs, Mr E and Mrs
Alexander, Mr and Mrs
Parsons, Mrs, Miss and Mr
Acworth, Mr E C B
Rocker, Mr F E
Cook, Capt J R and Mrs
Noble, Mr A
Manasseh, Mr and Mrs
Hodgson, Miss G E M, Miss D E
Millar, Capt G M
Jones, Mr F E and Mrs
Harris, Mrs B
Scott, Mr H R
Wills Mr C
Hutton, Mr G A K
Whittle, Mr A T and Mrs
Wadia, Mr J A
Maynard, Mrs H J
Harris, Mr J S
May, Mr A J
Causey, Mr C C
Gondal, H H The Thakore Saheb of
Gondal, H H the Jam Saheb
Kumari, Shri Bakeeler
Kumari, Shri Leriaba
Jurejs, Mr K S
Brook, Miss
Benson, Miss
Howard, Lady K
Dillan, Mr H V A
Modak, Mr T D
Stewart, Mr Hope
Sawil Mr Jb,
Kampson, Mrs E M
Payne, Miss
Turner Laing, Mr, Mrs and infant
Hunt, Capt C E
Duval, Mr H F, Mrs]
Kemp, Rev R S
Hamilton, Major J G H
Cunningham, Mr C B
Anderson, Mr H E
Bullard, Mr E G
Orr Ewing, Mr
Sellar Col, Mrs and maid
Moore, Mr J C
Carier, Mr E C, Mrs and 2 infants
Thorn, Mr A B, Mrs and infant
Sair, Mrs N
Sawli, Mrs
Cameron, Mrs
Bowman, Rev A H
Mould Mr A E

Farrimgton, Mrs
Hyland, Mr C
Smith, Mr A
Singer, Mr C A
Keane, Mrs
Anley, Mr and Miss G
Mislek, Miss G
Watson, Mr R
Goodwin, Mr F
Miller, Mr T R and Mrs
Eames, Mr A C
Hindle, Mr J
Hand, Mr L
Goad, Mr A J
Kitchin, Mr J
Bamlet, Mr C
Leslie, Lt F D
Ferguson, Mr G E
Clive Rattigan, Mrs and inft
Stephens, Miss
Dickinson, Miss M J
Sharp, Miss D
Berthley, Col T M
Stapleton, Mr J H
Bathgat, Mr F A
Hol-opph, Rev Quince and Mrs
Taylor, Rev J J and Mrs
Brock, Mrs A
Lampard, Mr J H
McConnell, Mrs J F P and Miss
Philpott, Mr J
Johnson, Mr W C
Livesey, Mr F and Mrs
O'Brien, Miss B
Rogers, Mr H
Munassch's, Mr nurse and 2 infants

TO BOMBAY.

Gupta, Mr H S
Loa, Mr J
Batchalor, Mrs M A
Jackson, Mr A D and Mrs
Evatt, Mr H
Punnett, Mr F S and Mrs
Mudge, Miss Jh
Clark, Miss D H
Lindsay, Mr J
Wishand, Mr G P and Mrs
Thaddeds, Mrs and Miss M
Arakeel, Miss
Thaddens, Mrs E, Miss N and Mr H M
Turner, Mrs D Jh
Kall, Mr H
Glienke, Mr B
Salews K, Mr G
Trantsmann, Mr A
Hart, Mr A
Ennuel, Mr A
Dapatka, Mr S
Began, Mr H
Malthe, Mr F
Kapalia, Mr S
Lowy, Mr T
Becker, Mr W
Wartmann, Mr J
Clemen, Mr J
Kabicki, Mr S
Lippert, Mr P
Chrustians, Mr J A
Yolanyi, Mr E D and Mrs
Halzapfel, Miss
Gibson, Miss V
Sillar, Mr E G
Miller, Mrs and Mr S A
Robertson, Mr S C
Fuguson, Mr G E, 2 children, 3 infants and ayah
Fatrickson, Capt D W and Mrs
Sirdar, Darsham Singh of Valoli
Johnston, Mr E G
Burne, Capt R N
Leker, Mr T
Smith, Mr G
Flurschemi, Mr H
Bonnett, Mr C
Sears, Mr Jc
Curling, Capt J
Allah, Khan Rajah and Ibrahim
Winglow, Mrs E
Barclay, Miss E
Shashkona, Mr
Mc'Intosh, Mr J
Caleman, Dr S, Mrs and infant
Stuart, Mr A
Mealment, Lady Man
Irwin, Mr W A
Mc Bain, Mr C
Neely, Miss and Mr J
Fraser, Hon B M, Mrs and 2 Misses
Hadop, Mr M
Brown, Mr and C C Mrs
Smith, Mr V O
Thorman, Mr W A
Macdonald, Mr F C
Simmonds, Mr Roy
Kooh's, Mr Ayah
Farrington, Mrs
Allan, Mr G A
Downurst, Mrs R P
Lord, Alington's Valet
Adeni, Meux's Valet
Hadon, Miss, child and Sinclair, Mr H P
Abbott, Rev D G
Chaterji, Miss maid
Gaum, Mr P P
Maslek-os-Salaneh
Sadugh-os-Sultaneh
Gibbon, Mr
Taylor, Miss M
Philley, Mrs M B
Griffiths, Mr W R C

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Dooke, Mr R V
Wilson, Mr R A
Lean, Mr H H
Dubar, Mr L S,
Tod, Capt A R
Gobb, Mr A
Anderson, Mr A

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Bomen, Mr J
Dowing, Mr G
Cronopuls, Mr J E
Scrini, Mr T W
Schmidt, Mr K
Baker, Mr K

LONDON TO KARACHI

Jones, Mr W B
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Way While, Mr C E, 2 infants and ayah
Shilliday, Miss
Coad, Mr and infant
Hooper, Mr A F A
Wilson, Mr G
Rigby, Miss

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hill, Capt G E
Kruger, Mr L H
Lloyd, Mr J D
Wiffin, Mrs H E
Finney, Mrs and Miss Harford Mr H

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Sher, Capt

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Smart, Mr W A

Per s. s. "Habsburg," Nov. 30.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Hamburg" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Thursday night:—

Algie, Mrs
Alsen, Miss
Apelbaum, Mr
Barocha, Mr
Berggren Miss
Braiekamp, Mr W
Burnett, Capt J G
Churchill, L T
Cawna,i, Mr F
Courpallos, Mrs
Cuthpert, Mr J R
Dauger, Mr W
Dennis, Mr H A
Dannetor, Mr & Mrs
Dunlop, Mr J
Dunlop, Miss M
Franke, Proof
Garwood, Capt J R
Grant, Mrs
Grant, Miss
Hamilton, Miss M
Harris Miss A
Hass, Mr
Hae, Mr D
Horiz, Miss
Hirsch, Mr A
Losbecke, Mr
Lobenhofer, Mr and Mrs
Maller, Mrs child, infant and maid
Madgaokar, Mr and Mrs
Macbean, Mr
Meiery weky, Mr H
Meiery weky, Dr L
Moller, Mr E
Moses, Elyan Mrs B
Mugaseth, Mr and Mrs J D
Mugaseth, Miss
Neilson, Mr J F
Neumann, Mr
Neve, Dr
Olcese, Mr and Mrs G
Olson, Miss
Pettitt, Mr G H
Pertumi, Revb L
Prins, Dr
Retailsak, Mr and Mrs H
Rosenblatt, Miss
Russell, Mrs
Russell, Miss
Robertson, Mr P E
Heperstein, Count and Servant
Hutching, Mr and Mrs D
Hay, Lt and Mrs J B W and Maid
Inglis Mr J N
Jaani, Mr R
Juanyadass, Mr
Jourdain, Mr
Kanga, Mr
Kirby, Mr and Mrs
King, Mrs S W
Kellermann, Mr P
Kaventor, Mr and Mrs and infant
Kramer, Miss
Kursiani, Miss
Lawrence, Capt H R
Lawrence, Miss
Lalkaka, Mr F J
LaTouche, Mr and Mrs
Lisebbe, Mr F
Lever, Mr J
Ryley, Capt H T
Seacon, Lt S J
Saunders, Lt M
Saisi, Mr H
Scott, Mr A G
Sourance, Mr and Mrs Child and infant
Shepuard Mr, Miss J F C and 2 children
Schmidt, Mr G
Schmidt, Mr On
Shellidg, Mrs
Shaah, Mr
Stuart, Mr and Mrs A N
Thornhill, Mr and Mrs C
Tucker, Mrs H
Tucker, Miss H
Vacher, Miss
Westzopp, Major and Mrs
Wertmuller, Miss
Wyper, Mrs
Wyatt, Miss F H

Per s s "D Balduino," Dec 4

The following passengers expected to arrive per steamer "D. Balduino" from Genoa on the 4th inst:—

Bosse, Miss
Abbot, Rev
Bliss, Mr
Bomjee, Jayee Mrs S
Bishop, of Allahabad
Barbard, Mr child and Governess
Bruckner, Miss
Beaslmist, Martin
Colonnello, Mrs
Carroll, Rev
Durell, Mr
Dunbar, Mr
DeSouzi, Mr
Caponi, Mrs
Esalsn Miss
Eales, Dr and Mrs
Enrico, Gianquitte Mr
Erikson, Rev
Franklin, Mrs
Franklin, Rev
Greig, Mr and Mrs
Hervenent, Rev
John, Mrs and Child and Governess
John, Begg Mr
Morni, Gandelori Count
Marie Wirth Miss
Mein, Mademan Miss
Marie, Veronique Sister
Marie, Madeleine Rev Mother
Marie Doulette, sister
Pelham, Burn Mrs
Pereira, Mr A S and Mrs
Pogiani, Mr
Rozdon, Mr Rozdon, Mr
Regina Sister
Schmuoh Miss
Schmuoh Miss
Valerio, Mr
Warren, Walker Mr
Wells, Capt and Mrs

DEPARTURES.

Pers s "Egypt" Dec 2

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Egypt" sail to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Abbott, Mr Andrew
Ammen, Mr and Mrs and inft.
Aylward, Mr R N
Angus, Mrs M A
Ainsley, Mr A B
Beaumont, Miss M L
Bell, Hon Mr N D H
Bell, Mrs
Birrell, Miss
Booth-Tucker, Master M
Brown, Major H R.
Booth-Tucker, Mr, Mrs, 2 children
Burnett, Mr A
Browning, Mr C A
Bhat, Dr S V
Besack, Mr A
Campbell, Capt J
Cohen, Mr A F
Coutts, Mr W Strachen
Coutts, Mrs Strachen
Crouch, Mrs
Croft, Sir Frederick
Crocker, Mr H M
Consterdine, Mr H W
Campbell, Mr J
Craegh, Mr L G
De Clermont, Mr P H E
Dick, Mr H P
Drummond, Miss
Dain, Mr G Rutherford
Dain, Mrs
Dunn, Mi

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Russian Ultimatum.

The situation in Persia is very grave, the Russian Government having sent an ultimatum demanding an apology and reparation for the insult offered to Russian Consular officers at Teheran. Failing immediate compliance Russia threatens to break off diplomatic relations and to take other measures. The whole of the Teheran Cabinet and the Regent resigned.

According to a semi-official Russian statement telegraphed by Reuter, the dispute has been caused by the seizure of the house of Prince Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah, and of his estate, which was ordered by Mr. Morgan Shuster and partially carried out. Learning from a private source of the occupation of the house and property by gendarmes, the Consul sent a number of officials of the Consulate to secure their withdrawal. Although the Russian Legation had declared that it raised no objections in principle to the confiscation of property belonging, to adherents of the ex-Shah, and only demanded that the interests of Russian subjects in any such property should be guaranteed, the despatch of the Consular officials nearly led to bloodshed, for the gendarmes and officials had already raised their rifles to fire and were only prevented from doing so by a Persian officer who happened to be present.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times" declares that the Russian Government and public are under a misapprehension. "I was present," he says, "when the property was taken over by the Treasury gendarmes, and heard the orders issued by Colonel Merril, the American officer commanding the gendarmerie, who insisted on strict discipline and politeness towards all Shua-es-Sultaneh's family and the recognition of all foreign claims. Mr. Shuster wrote a personal letter to the chief eunuch assuring him that the ladies would not be disturbed and sent the brother of one of Shua-es-Sultaneh's wives, who is in Mr. Shuster's service, to assure the ladies that no interference with the harem would be tolerated. Nevertheless, Shua-es-Sultaneh's mother addressed a telegram to the Empress Marie of Russia alleging that the harem had been violated. Consequently, I am informed, the Czar personally interested himself in the matter, with the result that the Russian Minister here was practically disavowed. I believe that nothing but an appreciation of the actual facts is necessary in order to induce Russia to act with generosity towards Persia."

The head of the Russian section of the Persian Foreign Office on Nov. 13 informed the Russian Minister (Reuter states) that as the Cabinet was not yet formed it was impossible for the Persian Government to reply immediately to the renewed demand made by Russia for an apology for the alleged insult offered to the Russian Vice-Consul in connection with the confiscation of Shua-es-Sultaneh's property.

The Mejlis (says a "Times" telegram) resolved to prolong the Session until new elections have been held and a sufficient quorum of new Deputies has arrived at Teheran.

Teheran, Nov. 14.—No further instructions regarding the Russian ultimatum have been received from St. Petersburg. Possibly the Russian Government is awaiting the formation of a new Cabinet here. The Regent, in spite of the announcement of his resignation, is still carrying on.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—According to information derived from an authoritative source, unless the Persian Government gives complete satisfaction to the demands contained in the last Russian Note, troops will be sent to Kazvin. The troops are ready and are only awaiting orders to proceed. Any further steps on the part of the Russian Government will depend upon the situation in Persia as the troops find it.

The Earl of Ronaldshay, in a question in the House of Commons of which he had given private notice, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on Nov. 13, whether he had any information he could give to the House with regard to the statement published in this morning's Press that Russia, on Saturday last intimated to the Persian Government that unless the Treasury gendarmes were withdrawn from the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, and an apology tendered to the Russian Minister within forty-eight hours diplomatic relations would be broken off.

Mr. Acland, who replied, said: I understand the facts are as stated in the question. His Majesty's Government are not concerned in the particular question that has given rise to the dispute, but they would deeply regret any serious rupture of relations between Russia and Persia. I am not at present in a position to make any further statement.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether British consular officers have been attacked and robbed on more than one occasion in recent years while travelling in Southern Persia; and what steps, if any, have been taken by the Persian Government to punish the offenders and to protect Europeans from gross indignities, such as, it is stated, Miss Ross was recently subjected to.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Persian Government are endeavouring to remedy the prevalent insecurity in Southern Persia by the organisation of a "gendarmerie" force; but some time must necessarily elapse before satisfactory results can ensue.

Sir E. Grey: Some Swedish officers have already been engaged.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in view of the fact that quantities of British merchandise has been detained for long periods at Bushire and other ports in the Persian Gulf, owing to insecurity of the roads in Southern Persia, with consequent loss to British and Indian merchants, he will state what prospect there is of this state of affairs being remedied in the future.

Sir E. Grey: I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the concluding portion of the reply which I gave to his immediately preceding question.

In reply to a supplementary question by Col. Yate, Sir E. Grey said: It would be undertaking a very serious responsibility which might lead to grave consequences if we were ourselves to take steps for patrolling the roads, and I am not at present able to say that we should do anything of that kind.

Mr. Dillon also Nov. 14, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the British Minister in Teheran had informed Mr. Shuster that the appointment of Mr. Le Coffre, as collector of taxes of the province of Azerbaijan, would be objected to by the Russian Government, and might lead to the occupation of Northern Persia by Russia; and, if so how he could reconcile such action with the mutual understaking between Russia and England in the Anglo-Russian Agreement, by which they bound themselves to respect the integrity and independence of Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The constant appointment of British subjects in the North of Persia must give the impression that Russian influence is being displaced by British in the North of Persia. We cannot connive at that change, which is quite contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-Russian understanding, and is bound if continued to provoke counter-measures on the part of Russia. Mr. Shuster has been informed to this effect in connection with the appointment of Mr Le Coffre. It is in the interest of the independence and integrity of Persia that neither British nor Russian subjects should be appointed to administrative posts on the frontiers of Russia or India respectively.

The Earl of Ronaldshay was understood to ask whether it was not a fact that this Mr. Le Coffre was a Frenchman, that he had served in the Persian Customs Department for some years, and that he was one of the few men who had the necessary knowledge to carry out the business which Mr. Shuster desired to give him.

Sir E. Grey: I had not heard of him before I heard of the appointment, but I am informed that he is undoubtedly a British subject.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there were any Russian officers now serving in the Corps of Cossacks in Teheran; and whether there existed any restriction on the part of Persia in which these Cossacks could be employed.

Sir E. Grey: There are five Russian officers now serving in the Corps of Cossacks. They are all employed in Northern Persia; two in Teheran, one at Tabriz and two at Kashan. They are not limited to those posts by any former restriction. The arrangement for the employment of Russian officers was made before the Anglo-Russian Agreement, but as a matter of fact none have been employed since that in the British sphere of interest.

Mr. Dillon asked whether the British Government were prepared to protest against the employment of these Russian officers on the same principle that the Russian Government had objected to the appointment of Mr. Stokes.

Sir E. Grey: Yes, sir, that would follow from the attitude we have taken with regard to the appointment of Major Stokes. I think I have made that clear.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Nov. 11.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881, Fleet-Surg S H Birt has been allowed to withdraw from his Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity, Sept 18.

Nov 13.

The notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of Sept 29 relative to the retirement of Lieut B W L Nicholson is hereby cancelled.

War Office, Nov 14.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col temporary Brig-Gen H F Mercer, C B, an Inspector of Artillery in India, to be an A.-D.-C to the King, vice Col H V Cowan, C V O, C B, who has vacated on retirement, Nov 10.

Maj W K Tarver, A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Director at the War Office, vice Maj R O Burne, A S C, who has resigned that appointment, Nov 1.

Cavalry.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Lieut W R Tylden-Wright is seconded for service as an Adj of Territorial Yeomanry, Oct 24; Lieut W R Tylden-Wright to be Capt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Oct 24.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut A T McMurrough Kavanagh to be Lieut, Oct 11.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—The undermentioned Capts are seconded for service as Adjts of Territorial Artillery:—J A Henderson, R B Conseus, B V Modona Nov. 1; the undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts.:—G O Boase Oct. 2; W T Chambers Oct. 2, A K Main Oct. 9, the undermentioned Superny. Lieuts, are restored to the establishment:—H K Sadler, C E Stranack Nov. 1.

R G A—Superny Capt C E Inglis is restored to the establishment Oct 12 the undermentioned Lieuts are seconded for service as Adjts of Territorial Artillery—C A Orton C Farmer Nov. 1 Superny Lieut H G Fitz G Hay is restored to the establishment Nov 1, Lieut H B L G Gunn to be Adjt Oct 12.

Infantry.

Royal Scots Lothian Reg—Lieut L S Farquharson to be Adjt Aug 28, Superny Lieut J M Gillatt is restored to the establishment Aug 30.

Norfolk Reg—Maj G E Bruse retires on retired pay Nov 15 Capt F C Lodge to Maj Nov 15.

Leicestershire Reg—Superny Capt C S Davies is restored to the establishment Oct 26.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Reg)—Capt. G B de M Mairis, D S O from the Buffs (E Kent Reg) to be Maj Nov 4.

R Scots Fusiliers—Sec Lieut B. H. Badham to be Lieut Sept 23.

Gloucestershire Reg—Lieut H N Vinen is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov 1 Sec Lieut H E de R Wetherall to be Lieut. Nov 1.

R Sussex Reg.—Superny Capt F. N. Thorne is restored to the establishment Oct 23.

Hampshire Reg—Lieut. E M S Kent is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov 1 Sec Lieut G A Roser to be Lieut Nov 1.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's—Lieut K D M Maclachlan to be Capt. Nov 8 Sec Lieut D B Burt-Marshall to be Lieut Oct 12.

Connaught Rangers - Lieut-Col J S M Lenox-Conyngham is placed on the Half-pay List Nov 15 Maj A. W. Abercrombie to be Lieut.-Col Nov 15.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Superny Lieut Neale Thomson is restored to the establishment Nov. 10.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Lieut C M Davies to be Capt Oct 6 Sec Lieut John Micklem to be Lieut Oct 6.

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—Maj Albert Pearse retires on retired pay Nov 15 Lieut Benjamin Bigger, from the seconded list, is retored to the establishment Oct 1.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Rev. E Edmonds-Smith, to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class Nov 14 1910.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Matron Miss C ara M Chadwick R R C is placed on retired pay Nov 12 Sister Miss Elizabeth Clement Humphreys to be Matron Nov 12.

Memoranda.

Col K S -Dunsterville, Indian Ordnance Dept retires on an Indian pension Oct 11.

Col F D Lumley C B Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Nov 15.

Lieut Col R P Benson R A is granted the local rank of Col while commanding the Coast Defences at Portland Oct 16.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R F A—The undermentioned S c. Lieuts on probation are confirmed in their rank:—K E Wingfield Digby, Leopeld Lowe.

R G A—Sec Lieut on probation A W T Buckland is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Lincolnshire Reg—Lieut L De O Tollemache, Lincolnshire Reg, to be Adjt Oct 27.

3rd Batt R Irish Reg H G Capt. Gregorie, R Irish Reg, to be Adjt Oct 21.

3rd Batt King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec. Lieut on probation G P Hammond is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Hampshire Reg—G Griffith, late Cadet Corporal, Blundell's School Contingent, O T C to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 30.

Admiralty, 13th November.

Assistant Paymaster Charles Herbert Carrol has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 8th November.

Admiralty, 14th November,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Henry Richard Soul by has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 15th November,

Sub-Lieutenant Christopher Edward Maude has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th November, 1910.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Villiers John Heera Henry Sankey. Charles Ernest Hothan. and Willian Koith Done Dowding.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908, Engineer Lieutenant Harold Victor Hume Watch has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 9th November.

Clerk Lewis Roland Tippen has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 29th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Henry Groos has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster. Dated 4th March. 1908.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Lieutenant Hugh Jeffery Middleton, Royal Navy (retired), has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Dated 14th November.

Admiralty, 16th November.

The undermentioned Paymasters have this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet—Thomas Bainbrigge Fletcher. and Joseph Theodore Gedge. The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet—Charles Henry James Robinson. Harold Haskinson, M. B. Ernest Sydney Tuck. Murray Parry Jones. Arthur William Bligh Livesay, M. B., F. R. C. S. Ed. Herbert Hope Gill, M. B. William Reynolds Trythall. John Charles Rowan, M. B. Richard Adolphus Ross. M. D. and Michael Joseph Smith, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., B. A. Dated 12th November.

War Office 17th November.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant General Sir Herbert C. O. Plumer, K. C. B., to be General Officer Commanding-in Chief, Northern Command, vice General Sir L. J. Oliphant, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 10th November.

Major Edward Harding Newman, Royal Artillery to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K. C. B. Dated 10th November.

Captain Lloyd N. Jones-Bateman, The Norfolk Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K. C. B. Dated 10th November.

Colonel Francis J. Pink, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O. from the Half-Pay List, to command a District, vice Colonel F. D. Lumley, C. B., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 11th November.

Captain Henry L. Alexander. The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be a Staff Captain, vice Major B. C. Dwyer. The Leicestershire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 10th November.

Cavalry.

1st life Guards, Lieutenant Godfrey E. M. Mundy to be Adjutant. Dated 10th November.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Ralph C. Bingham is restored to the establishment. Dated 21st October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Louis H. Ducrot, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 17th November.

Major Malcolm Peake, C. M. G., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice L. H. Ducrot. Dated 17th November.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Arthur F. N. Barron is seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 15th October.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas P. FitzGerald retires on retired pay. Dated 18th November.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Major Thomas J. Marker to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. H. A. Boyce, deceased. Dated 24th October.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Frank Higson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial infantry. Dated 14th October.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain Percy L. Grove is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 26th October.

Supernumerary Captrin Clement C. Redfern is restored to the establishment. Dated 26th October.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Harry C. Thompson is restored to the establishment. Dated 8th November.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant James N. Inglish is antedated to 25th September.

Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Stevenson to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th October.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Nov. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A Gwyther, I M S, B
Major A M Fleming, I M S B
Major A Meare, I A S
Capt H B Foster I M S B
Mr E J Farmer B Cov
Mr J E C Jukes, B Coy
Mr J L McCallum B Cov
Mr W de M Malan, B Cov
Mr H D Watson, B Cov
Mr D A Wilson, 8 Cov
Mr S Vredenburg, B
Capt J W Illins, I M S M
Mr A Butterworth, M Cov
Mr C C Boyd, Bo Cov
Mr B Haines Bo
Dr S A Powell, Bo
Lieut Col J C W Erck, 88 Inf
Major E V Martin, 5 L Inf
Major F Wall, 1-3 G R
Capt A S Hay, 31 Lrs
Capt A McC Jameson, 13 Lrs
Lieut W F Heyland, 127 Belooch L Inf
Lieut H S Cardew, 32 Sig Co
Chief-Engineer D J Taylor, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R C Turner, I M S B 7 Days
Mr A H Hawkes, B 2 mo M C
Mr A H Bagley. B 7 days on M C
Mr W S Powell, B 3 days
Mr J A Baker, B 4 Days on M C
Mr A C Molesworth, B 6 mo M C
Surg C E Sell M 6 mo M C
Mr A F C Moscardi, M Cov 3 days
Dr F M Gibson, M 3 days
Major R L Beawell 35 Horse to Jan 1, 1913
Capt. R S M Harrison, 51 Sikhs, 1 mo
Capt S C Massy, 29 Punj 6 mo
Lieut A L E Nixon, 11 Lrs 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr S E S Filliam, S
Mr E G Bullard, B
Mr J A Baker, B
Nursing Sister Miss C S McGowan, Q A M N S I

ARREST OF "RAJAH'S NEPHEW"

Marseilles telegrams report the arrest there on Nov. 12 of Naushad Mahomed Ali Khan, described as the nephew of an Indian Rajah who delegated him to attend the Coronation and said he was on the way to the Delhi Durbar on the ss "Maloja." He is charged with defrauding a Paris jeweller of £840. It is alleged that the Indian sent an emissary to the jeweller representing to the latter that the Rajah wanted a pearl necklace and two diamond rings to be sent to his hotel, where they would be paid for.

The jeweller asserts that when he presented the bill the prisoner said he could only pay him in three months' time. The jeweller declined to acquiesce in this, and since, as he alleges, the Indian refused to give up the articles he applied to the police. The Indian meanwhile left Paris. He was taken back to Paris and states that he gave the necklace and the rings to a Parisian lady.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd December.

298. Parades—Saturday, 2nd December.

The Corps will parade as strong as possible at 1-45 p.m. sharp on the 2nd December 1911 at Head Quarters to take part in lining the streets on the occasion of the procession of Their Imperial Majesties, through Bombay.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and Side Arms.

The pouch to be worn on the right front. Medals to be worn on this parade. Members are particularly requested to see that their slings, accoutrements, etc, are clean. Black Boots must be worn. Mineral waters will be supplied.

299. Musketry.—The Officer Commanding E E Company will detail 16 N.C.O's and men for Class Firing on Sunday, 3rd December, to be at the British Infantry Rifle Range, at Colaba at 8 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Traversing Sights may be used, but Aperture sights are not allowed.

300. Viceroys Competition—Sergeant A. W. Barker is entitled to fire in the Second stage of the Viceroys Competition, to be fired between 1st and 31st Dec. Total Score obtained in first stage 92.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd December.

1096. Parade—The Battalion will parade to-day Saturday the 2nd instant at 1-30 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

20 rounds pouch ammunition will be issued on parade. Officers commanding Cos. will be responsible for the collecting of all ammunition after parade.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. (Officers only will wear spikes and chains.) Medals will be worn.

1097. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Wednesday, the 6th inst. "G" Coy.
Friday, the 8th inst. "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 9th inst. "C" Coy. (Practice).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. B.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

Bombay, 2nd December.

The Squadron will parade as strong as possible today Saturday, the 2nd Inst, to take part in the Royal Escort of their Imperial Majesties Rendezvous Bombay Gymkhana (West Entrance) at 3 p. m. punctually.

Dress.—Review Order, Summer, Bandoliers, Waist belts, Carbines, Swords and gloves.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

At a recent joint consultation of three Duma Committees with the Ministers concerned, the Premier having given satisfactory explanations of the sound condition of Russia economically and financially, it was decided to proceed with the project for improving the ports of Russia. According to estimates drawn up in 1909 a sum of 216 million roubles (about £22 millions) is to be allowed for this purpose. The Duma Committees agreed to put in the Budget for five years to come an annual assignment of 18 million roubles (or about £1,750,000) for the purpose of realising this scheme which is part of the wider scheme for creating a merchant fleet for Russia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GEORGE GRAY

Says:

The World's Record Billiard Player

O.T

IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

O.T.
A DASH OF WHISKY BRANDY WINE OR BEER MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK.
ALSO THE BEST LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS
A GREAT CURE FOR INDIGESTION
J. DIXON & Co.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. *Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.*

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This case in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing: and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 289 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
13,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other inflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.

Buy a Bottle and Try It!

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay and Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY HAVE MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

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TO MOTORISTS ATTENDING THE DURBAR.

THE PROPRIETORS OF

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

HAVE RECEIVED A

ROYAL WARRANT

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HIS MAJESTY GEORGE V.

FOR PARTICULARS AS TO SUPPLIES AT DELHI APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENT

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of pallitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Post 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Rand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DE ROOS' Medicines.

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WRITE FOR LIST No. 2.

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EN PASSANT.

The "Gazette", in the course of a recent lead'r on humidity in Bombay, briefly touches on the subject of man's evening dress. Probably many of us would have been more gratified if the matter had been pressed home with more vehemence with the view of bringing back to popularity the white cotton garb for less formal evening functions. Attempts have been made, off and on, to modify the shirt by substituting a soft fronted article, but this part of the article might still be tolerated in its glazed linen form if outer habiliments were non-conductors of heat. At one time there was little else worn for the greater part of the year. It may be that prevailing Laundry arrangements operate to some extent against the use of white. The ordinary Dhobi has lost his cunning in the finish of the more prominent parts of our attire and, to gain the minimum of satisfaction, one must have resort to the so called washing companies at a disproportional increase to the washing bill.

There is one improvement (!) that requires to be dealt with hip and thigh, viz: the rotary brush lately in evidence in our streets. A greater abomination could scarcely be imagined. Viewed from a convenient perspective the operation resembles a huge conflagration. Surely the proper time for utilising a machine of this description is when roads are damp and not when the ground has reached the maximum of dryness. The ordinary fan shaped broom (or besom) wielded in the conventional manner familiar to us is bad enough. Here a more general resort to picking rather than brushing up would be an improvement for the less the ground is disturbed the better. It would seem we are still a long way off any permanent amelioration of the dust evil generally. Oil was found too expensive, it is believed, and the later substitute, tar, seems to have fallen into disuse for only here and there have roads been treated with it.

Probably Lord Charles Beresford's latest slap at the Admiralty will be the last we shall experience for some time seeing that a new head has been appointed to that department whose enthusiasm for Naval strength has been unexcelled by any recent incumbent of the position, a fact that must naturally appeal to this worthy scion of the Waterfords and allay his mildest fears on the decadence that threatened the stability of our Commerce and shores. Charges such as Lord Charles recently brought against the administration are far more easily refuted that proved. A statement of the Official carries weight in itself, while an allegation on the other side might, were evidence was possible, entail a breach of confidence with the risk of trouble to some unfortunate informer making proof difficult to rely on. Present fortuitous circumstances which has brought to the head of this most important branch of our administration a man of thoroughness and energy, and, withal, a patriot, should relegate any immediate misgivings on the maintenance of the Navy to oblivion.

That brilliant young politician Mr. F. E. Smith recently dwelt at length, on the prospects of the Unionist Party, in the pages of the "Oxford and Cambridge Review," which, if his authority stands for anything, contains many elements of encouragement. He seems confident that Conservatism up to 1906, was gaining ground, holding as it did several attractive schemes for the improvement of the working classes. But in the coming forward of Mr. Lloyd George with a subtle and astute policy advocated with all the genius of a Lawyer (and a brilliant one at that) the masses veered round. They became enamoured of the Budget, with its bold Social tendencies, the rejection of which, thanks to the class prejudices fostered by extreme sections of the Radical party, transferred them into rabid opponents of Capital and Autocracy in any shape or form. It is Mr. Smith's opinion that a large proportion of the working class are Tariff Reformers at heart, and if they can once be influenced by the idea that from that measure must be evolved a consistent programme of Social reform, the Unionist cause will again come to the front. Since the article in question was written the Leadership of the Unionist Party has been vested in an out and out Tariff Reformer so that the scheme takes an uncompromising—stand in the programme of the Opposition, upon which it must sink or swim. The result of recent by-elections, if not altogether warranting an assumption that the tide is turning, certainly comes in at an inopportune time for the present Government bent on a policy of pressing several great up-heavals of the Constitution.

From the 2nd to the 5th, the Apollo Bunder will be forbidden ground to the general public. So runs the Police notification which backed as it is by specil legislation that can be trotted out on occasions like the present must be held definite and necessary However, greater Bombay, and, as it would seem from the mass of humanity streaming thitherward, during the past few days,—its outskirts, far and near, also, will ere then have feasted their eyes and imagination on all that there is to be seen at the historical landing place of the great at the gate of India. From present appearances it seems probable that the crowds of sight-seers on the night of the illuminations will be unprecedented in India. Luckily for those who are not good pedestrians, the area of the chief sights is not extensive. Roughly speaking it is embraced between the limits of the Crawford Market and Colaba Causeway. Stands for the triumphal procession are everywhere in evidence and it would appear that few seats are likely to go begging. The Ampitheatre on Apollo Bunder is a veritable thing of beauty and with its living embellishments on the day of landing will not be the least prominent and pleasing sign of welcome and greeting to the Royal couple. It is rather difficult to estimate the speculative results of those who are catering for the view of the procession in their respective localities. In Pydownie seats seem to be selling from 1 rupee to 7. In the Fort they are available from 5 upwards. Windows and Balconies, especially of first floors in such thoroughfares as the Esplanade, Hornby Road and Apollo Bunder have been, in several instances, secured at high rates. Perhaps the finest point of vantage will be from Victoria Terminus and the Municipal Office whence a magnificent sweep of the show will be visible.

The Allan-Wilkie Company did not it appears prove the draw that might have been expected from the reputation that preceded it from the other side of India. I was present at the representation of Macbeth. The auditorium was sparsely filled with the coldest and most undemonstrative folk I ever struck. What is familiarly understood as the blues seemed to have settled on the place and people and it was little wonder that the play from first to last lacked interest. Only once was an occasion at all risen to, viz., in the scene between Thane and wife in the second act. This suggested possibilities which might generally, have obtained under more favourable auspices. This tragedy to be completely successful demands generous treatment in the way of scenic effects and appointment which in a somewhat small itinerant company is impracticable. The important witches scene 1 of Act 4 was omitted altogether, hence those who were unfamiliar with the plot (and it is presumed even in this enlightened age many are not Shakesperian students or readers) lost the thread as it affected the scene between Macduff and Rosse, and hinged on the utterances of Macbeth in the closing scene.

Not a few actors of eminence in the past have failed to add to reputation by the portrayal of this character. Indeed in one or two notable revivals the play resolved itself into something of a one horse show for Lady Macbeth. The great John Philip Kemble himself the best Macbeth of his time was according to tradition, eclipsed by his sister (Mrs. Siddons), while to come nearer to our time, the great attraction of the Lyceum revival was the impersonation of Lady Macbeth by Ellen Terry. Henry Irving's delineation of the title rule was probably the least successful of his Shakesperian parts and he practically dropped it from his repertoire in his later years. If my memory serves me this eminent Actor produced the play without Locke's celebrated music,—an interpolation that had, from time immemorial, been held as indispensable thereto. In this omission he had perhaps less excuse than when he rejected Colley Cibber's version of Richard III which had held the stage from era to era, for a long course of years. It seems remarkable that this garbled version was tolerated in an age noted for a literary and intellectual leaning towards the Drama as also for the existence of a bevy of eminent Cynics and Essayists whose pens were ever ready to meet abuses with caustic treatment. Cibber's adaptation embodied the closing scene of the third part of Henry the sixth, probably not without some additional effect from the sensational point of view. He also, as we know, coined sentences that even to this day are seriously quoted as of the Poet himself a familiar one being "Off with his head: so much for Buckingham!"

LE BATILLON.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The King and Queen left for India on Saturday amid remarkable manifestations of the good will of their people. After a rough passage through the Bay of Biscay they arrived at Gibraltar on Tuesday night and left on the following day. The weather prospects then were distinctly more favourable.

Mr. Bonar Law was elected unanimously Unionist Leader in the House of Commons at a meeting of the party held at the Carlton Club on Monday. Mr. Chaplin presided, and Mr. Walter Long proposed and Mr. Austen Chamberlain seconded the invitation to Mr. Bonar Law. The House of Commons in the afternoon gave the new leader a hearty welcome.

The Copyright Bill has been passed through Committee in the House of Lords.

The House of Commons has been mainly engaged in further discussion in Committee of the National Insurance Bill. An angry scene in which Mr. Handel Booth and Lord Winterton were the principal figures occurred on Wednesday night.

Mr. E. R. Bartley Dennis won a seat for the Unionist Party at Oldham on Monday by a majority of 1,632 votes over Mr. Stanley, the Liberal candidate.

After two days' discussion the Miners' Federation decided on Wednesday to make further efforts to secure a settlement of the "minimum" wage question without resorting to a strike. The railway ballot papers have all been issued. Many gatherings of the men held on Sunday expressed antagonism to the report of the Inquiry Commission, but a meeting at Crewe declared in favour of giving the suggested scheme a fair trial.

Mr. Justice Joyce, on an "ex-parte" application in a debenture-holder's action against the Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Company has appointed a receiver and manager to act at once. It is stated that the company will be reconstructed.

The annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board shows that during the last four decades there has been a progressive decrease in the death rate. The diminution of infantile mortality accounts for a large proportion of the life-saving.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The armoury of Austrian Parliamentarism was last Friday enriched by the addition of a dog-whip which the Pan-German Deputy Herr Malik employed as a means of correcting the slightly less Pan-German ideas of his colleague Herr Hummer. The two apostles of Greater Germany were separated with difficulty, Herr Hummer bearing visible marks of chastisement. Each legislator now proposes to shoot the other at sight on the first propitious occasion.

The Ruthene student Siczynski, who was condemned to death for the murder of Count Potocki, Lord Lieutenant of Galicia, in April, 1908, but whose sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, escaped from the prison of Stanislau, with the complicity of the Ruthene warders. No trace of him has been discovered.

FRANCE.

A Special Commission, consisting of the Ambassadors in St. Petersburg, Rome, and Tokyo, M. Georges Louis, M. Barrere, and M. Gerard, has been appointed to report upon the reorganization of the Foreign Office. The same Commission will inquire into the charges which the "Temps" has brought against M. Herbette, Chief of the Cabinet of the Foreign Minister, of having exceeded his duties and encroached upon those of his superiors.

General Gaudin's report on the result of his inquiry into the charges brought by M. Maissin, Director of the Pont de Buis Powder Factory, against his predecessor has been published. The report shows that the professional controversy between these two officials was chiefly the outcome of personal rivalry in local politics. The whole output of the Pont de Buis factory during the directorships of MM. Louppe and Maisain should be retested. Responsibility for this situation attached in large measure to the regrettable inertia which had so long been exhibited by the heads of the Powder and Ammunition Service at the War Office. What was needed was strict discipline from top to bottom of the Service, rigorous supervision and uniformity of manufacture. The Navy ought to be allowed to make its own powder, and in the meantime naval officers ought to be appointed to superintend the process of manufacture in the factories.

GERMANY.

A new league known as "Young Germany" was formally founded here to-day under the presidency of Field-Marshal von der Goltz. Its members are to be boys from the age of 14 to 19. The training is to be such as to promote self-reliance and initiative, and the chief ideals to be set before the members are the virtues of self-sacrifice, obedience, courage, chivalry, gratitude, and honesty. The new scheme has been modelled on the English "Boy Scouts."

JAPAN.

The crisis which had arisen in the Cabinet owing to the Budget has apparently ended in a victory for Mr. Yamamoto, the Minister of Finance, who refused to accept the proposals of Baron Saito, the Minister of Marine, and of General Ishimoto, the Minister of War, to raise loans and to decrease the Sinking Fund in order to cover naval and military expansion. On the pressure of the Banker's Associations and of public opinion the Marquis Saionji, the Premier, has now decided in favour of the Minister of Finance, and has given Baron Saito the alternative of withdrawing his proposals or resigning.

PORTUGAL.

Senhor Vasconcellos has formed a Cabinet as follows:—

Senhor Vasconcellos...	Augusto ...	Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Senhor Falcao...	...	Minister of the Interior.
Senhor Paes ...	...	Minister of Finance.
Senhor Macieira ...	...	Minister of Justice.
Lieutenant-Colonel Silveira ...	...	Minister of War.
Senhor Celestino Almeida		Minister of Marine.
Senhor Ribeiro...	...	Minister for the Colonies.
Senhor Vasconcellos...	Estevao ...	Minister for Public Works.

The new Ministry has been generally well received.

Its formation is regarded as a victory for Dr. Costa, the Leader of the Radicals, over the "Bloc" Government.

RUSSIA.

By large majorities the Duma last Friday approved the Bills for gradually increasing Finland's annual military contribution up to 20 million marks (£800,000), and of equalizing the rights of Russians and Finns in the Grand Duchy.

SPAIN.

A profound impression has been produced throughout Spain by the defeat of the Republicans in the municipal elections. The results are highly favourable to the Monarchical Parties, 2,567 Monarchist Councillors having been elected as compared with 414 Republicans. In Madrid, where the two groups were hitherto equally divided, the Monarchists will now have a majority of six. At Saragossa a Monarchical majority has been returned for the first time in 20 years. At Barcelona Senor Lerroux is in a minority of one. The causes of this reversal of the results of 1909 are said to be disunion amongst the Republicans and a combination of all the opposing parties against them.

UNITED STATES.

A strike of the drivers and helpers of the street-cleaning department caused much discomfort in New York at the end of last week and the beginning of this. On Tuesday the strike was practically broken. Upwards of 2,500 strike-breakers were at work and large numbers of the strikers were coming forward for reinstatement.

The Cardinals designate, Mgr. John Farley and Mgr. Diomede Falconio, the latter the retiring Apostolic Delegate to Washington, sailed on Tuesday on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for Rome to be invested formally with the title of Cardinal. They were the central figures in a remarkable religious demonstration at St. Patrick's Cathedrals and thousands cheered the Archbishops "en route" to the pier.

The Missouri State Supreme Court has issued a writ of ouster against the International Harvester Company and has inflicted a fine of dols. 50,000 (£10,000) upon the undertaking for alleged violation of the Anti-Trust Law.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given the Carnegie Corporation, which has just been organized, dols. 25,000,000 (£5,000,000) in gold bonds of the Steel Corporation. The Carnegie Corporation has been founded for the purpose of the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the United States, for the formation of a Hero Fund, &c.

Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown was [illegible] Chancellor of New York University before a large gathering in the auditorium of the University Library building. The quaint academic ceremony was attended by many noted University and public men. The British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, represented Oxford, and Mr. Carnegie Aberdeen University.

Western advices report that several deaths were caused last Saturday by cyclonic storms and that scores of people were injured. There has been widespread destruction of property in Southern Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa, and Illinois. The principal buildings in the business quarter of Virginia (Illinois) are reported to have been demolished, and many farmers' homes, especially in Wisconsin, have been destroyed. The damage and suffering over a wide area have been increased by a heavy fall of rain, sleet and snow.

An interesting sidelight upon the ethics of lynching is afforded by reports from South Carolina to the effect that public opinion throughout the district is in a turmoil owing to the endorsement in a public speech by Mr. Blease, Governor of the State, of the practice of lynching. Whatever it may think of lynching as an unofficial punishment for certain crimes, it is evident that the South has no intention of lending it official sanction. According to the "New York Times," an attempt to procure the Governor's impeachment is probable.

THE UNIONIST LEADERSHIP.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ELECTION.

Mr. Bonar Law was chosen for the Leadership of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons at a meeting in the Carlton Club on Nov. 13.

Though the meeting of the party was not due to begin until mid-day, a large crowd of spectators had gathered in Pall Mall some time before that hour, and from eleven o'clock a stream of taxicabs and private motor-cars set down Unionist Members of Parliament at the door of the Carlton Club. Lord Balcarres, the Chief Opposition Whip, was one of the earliest to arrive. There were also Sir H. Samuel, Mr. W. W. Ashley, Mr. E. G. Pretyman, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, Mr. George Wyndham, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Helmsley, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Tullibardine, and Mr. Hayes Fisher.

Mr. Chaplin, who, as the senior Privy Councillor on the Unionist benches, was to preside over the meeting, drove up in a taxi-cab at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, being followed quickly by Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. Ian Malcolm, Sir F. Lowe, Mr. F. E. Smith and Mr. Harold Smith, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir George Doughty, Mr. Alfred Lyteltom, and many others. Mr. Austen Chamberlain's arrival, precisely at midday, was the signal for a burst of cheering from the crowd, and a few minutes later Lord Hugh Cecil had to pass through a line of photographers as he walked to the club. Among those who arrived later were Sir Henry Kimber, Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. Fred Hall, the Hon. Harry Lawson, Mr. Page Croft, Sir Randolf Baker, Mr. Arnold Ward, Mr. J. S. Fletcher, Mr. Clavell Salter, and Mr. E. J. Neville.

Some curiosity was shown among the crowd at the failure of Mr. Bonar Law to appear, but doubts were set at rest when he drove up twenty minutes after midday and hurried into the club.

The meeting, which began promptly at twelve o'clock, lasted until five minutes to one, but before that time a few of the members had left the club. Mr. Bonar Law, as he left, was given a warm welcome, and after he had reached his motor car, he yielded to the entreaties of the photographers. He returned to the door of the club and remained standing there for a few moments while cameras were levelled at him on every side, the burst of cheering being renewed as he drove away.

Lord Balcarres, who was one of the last to leave, assured a Press representative that the proceedings had been unanimous and enthusiastic throughout.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

During the afternoon the following official account of the meeting was issued from the Central Conservative Office:—

At a meeting held in the Carlton Club at mid-day to-day, on the motion of Lord Claud Hamilton, seconded by Col. Lockwood, Mr. Chaplin was voted to the chair.

Mr. Walter Long proposed and Mr. Austen Chamberlain seconded an invitation to Mr. Bonar Law to assume the Leadership of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons.

The motion was carried unanimously and by acclamation.

Mr. Bonar Law thanked the meeting and undertook to take the post.

On the motion of Mr. Chaplin the following message to Mr. Balfour was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting of your followers assembled to elect a successor to your Leadership of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons places on record the profound regret of the loss which both the nation and the party must sustain by your resignation.

"But in view of the reasons which you have assigned, it recognises that your decision was inevitable and that the most devoted of them could not ask you to reconsider it.

"It desires, however, to express its profound appreciation of the splendid services you have given both to them and to the country during thirty-seven years in Parliament, and twenty years of Leadership, and it earnestly wishes for you a complete restoration of health and strength which may enable you to resume in a less onerous position and at no distant date some portion of that arduous and splendid work which you have given to the service of your country and your party for so many years."

On the motion of Lord Charles Beresford, seconded by Mr. Frank Mildmay, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

The meeting terminated at five minutes to one.

RECEPTION OF MR. BONAR LAW IN THE HOUSE.

At question time in the House of Commons on the 13th, the Opposition benches were full, the members of the Unionist Party having mustered in great strength to greet the new leader. It was half-past three o'clock and the greater number of questions to Ministers had been answered before Mr. Bonar Law came into the Chamber from behind the Speaker's chair. He was received with great enthusiasm, and there was an interruption of business while those whom he will in future lead acclaimed his presence. As soon as he was seen entering the House of Unionists on the back benches rose "en masse" and cheered with a cordiality that left no room for doubt as to the warmth of their feelings. Standing up and waving their order papers high above their heads, they prolonged their demonstration until the the right hon. gentleman had taken his seat between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Long, with each of whom he shook hands. Among other prominent members of the party present at the time were Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Chaplin, Sir W. Anson, Mr. H. W. Forster, and the Chief Opposition Whips. When the cheering at last subsided the business of questioning was resumed. Apart from his own friends, the first congratulation Mr. Bonar Law received on entering the House of Commons was a letter from the Prime Minister. When he had read it with evident pleasure, the newleader passed it to Mr. Long and Mr. Chamberlain, and then placed it in his pocket.

MR. SMITH ON THE PARTY'S CHOICE.

Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., addressed a meeting in the Empire Theatre, Oldham, on Nov. 11, in support of Mr. Dennis, the Conservative candidate for Oldham. Mr. Smith said:—

We meet in days which are not only critical to the empire, but which are critical in the history of the Unionist Party. We have lost, after thirty years brilliant parliamentary service, one of the greatest intellects that has ever devoted itself to the study of politics in this country. (Cheers,) We have lost the leadership of one of the three most distinguished figures that have adorned the parliamentary stage for the last fifty years. Although in the care of a failing health we have lost his leadership, I will undertake to say there is not one Unionist in Oldham whose heart did not thrill when he read the announcement that we were not to be deprived of his debating talents and his powers when the next battles are fought, which will engage our attention in the House of Commons. (Cheers). His removal from the position of leader undoubtedly left the Unionist Party in a position of difficulty. But it speaks well for the versatility of the party that there were at least four leaders of the first rank any one of whom would adequately, and even brilliantly, discharge the duties of leader on the floor of the House of Commons. We had our friend, Sir Edward Carson—(cheers) —who stated from the outset that his first obligations were to his fellow-countrymen in Ulster in this great struggle, and that the duty he owed to them forbade him to take the lead of the army as a whole. There were two other men of the greatest distinction, who had rendered great service in the past. I mean Mr. Walter [illegible] and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. (Cheers.) [illegible] Long has served the party with fidelity, with courage and with distinction for more years than I should in a moment are to count. He enjoys the confidence of the party. I think of all the party, and he is a man under whose lead any party might have been proud to march, as I believe, to victory. (Cheers.) There was also Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who has inherited a distinguished name—(hear, hear)—who has held the great office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and whose masterly conduct of the opposition to the Budget is fresh with in the memory of all of us. (Cheers.) Happy is the party which has three men of so much distinction able to fill the high position which was vacant. Happier still is the party which has two men of such enlightened patriotism and disinterested unselfishness as has been shown by Mr. Long and Mr. Chamberlain when they said that, inasmuch as the forces which are respectively supporting our candidatures are divided, and inasmuch as in our judgment it would be a misfortune, and might possibly impair the unity of the Conservative Party, if there was to be a divided vote at a party meeting, both of us will stand aside in favour of a gentleman known to you. (Cheers)

I know Mr. Bonar Law, and I am entitled to speak of him as my friend. I know, and you know his great powers of speech, his courage, his lucidity, his knowledge, of business, his knowledge of politics, and that transparent simplicity and honesty of character which has endeared him to you and me, and which I believe, will rapidly command the confidence of the party in the country. (Cheers.) I say that under his leadership in the House of Commons I have no fear of the future. (Cheers) Great causes transcend and survive great personalities and infinite as is the loss which we have sustained, I believe that we have touched low water; I believe that we are marching on now to the success which has been too long delayed. (Hear, hear.) It may be that it will be your happiness in Oldham to be the first to show to the Government that the handwriting is on the Lancashire wall. (Cheers.)

MR. REDMOND ON MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., speaking at Southend on Nov. 10, said Mr. Balfour's retirement was undoubtedly the crowning symptom of the rout of their political opponents.

"But let me say this," he added. "Although we Irishmen have no reason to love Mr. Balfour, at the same time I for my part, am one of those who regret his disappearance and recognise his great qualities, and I—as an Irishman who suffered under his rule, who under his "regime" slept upon a plank bed in an Irish prison—I have not a particle of bitterness towards him. I say that he is worth a hundred of the men who have betrayed him and pulled him down, and who are to-day engaged in a scramble for the mantle they have pulled off his shoulders." (Cheers.)

EURASIAN EDUCATION FUND.

Report of British National Council.

At a meeting of the All-India (Interim) Committee of this Fund, held at Calcutta, the Rev. Alex. Francis reported as follows:—

"The British National Council for the promotion of this Fund is to meet, at Lansdowne House, I believe, on an early date and important communications will doubtless be conveyed to this Committee from it. Meantime, I have the honour to submit preliminary report upon the proceedings of the Council up to the time that I left England.

"Seldom, if ever, had there been a more representative Council than this. It includes (a) the official heads of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church in Ireland and all the Free Churches in Great Britain and Ireland; (b) all the living Ex-Viceroys of India; (c) prominent Anglo-Indian Civil and Military Officials (retired) (d) the heads of mercantile houses which have financial relations with India; and (e) many philanthropists and statesmen who have special knowledge of India. Sir A.H. L. Fraser, K. C. S. I., is Convener; Bishop Weldon and Sir Robert Laidlaw are Vice-Conveners; Sir Capel Wolseley is Hon. Treasurer; and the Ven. G. A. Ford and the Rev. Alex. Francis are Honorary Secretaries. The first meeting of the Council was held, under the presidency of Lord Lansdowne, at Lansdowne House. The Executive Committee which meets once a month and is always fully attended, is an influential and representative body and most of its members have special knowledge of Indian educational problems. The Committee has appointed an Organising Secretary and a Travelling Secretary and under them there is a competent staff of clerks. Dr. Turner has joined the staff, in an honorary capacity, and has taken charge of the correspondence department.

"The whole of England had been divided into 32 districts which correspond roughly to the Dioceses of the Church of England and two Secretaries have been appointed for each district, one representing the Church of England and the other representing the Free Churches laymen in several instances. Each of these districts is forming a Fund of its own. The large towns in the districts have Committees, and separate Funds. National Committees exist for Scotland and Ireland. A conference of Secretaries was held at Stoke-on-Trent and a uniform plan of operations, subject to necessary local modifications was arranged.

"The five delegates from India had uninteresting, but essential preparatory work to do in spreading information, dissipating misconceptions and prejudices, awakening preliminary interest, presenting the cause to individuals at private interviews, preparing and disseminating literature and making communications to the press—all by way of creating conditions favourable to the prosecution of the appeal to a favourable result. Three of the Delegates have extended their stay in England by three months, and an effort is being made to retain one of them for a further period. Mr. G. D. Turner of Lahore has consented to act as Hon. Secretary during the visit to India of I Francis.

"The Fund is being accumulated under the following sections:—(1) Indian Railway shareholders; (2) others having financial relations with India; (3) Civil Services; (4) Military Services; (5) House of Lords; (6) House of Commons; and (7) General. The District Funds will ultimately be grouped under these sections. Lord Roberts has made a personal appeal, by letter, to every member of the House of Lords and others. Lord Lamington went to Glasgow in the interests of the Scotch Fund. Lord Curzon warmly supported the Fund at a meeting at the Mansion House at which the Lord Mayor presided. Lord Lansdowne has shown special interest by having the meetings of the National Council at Lansdowne House. The Metropolitan of India, the Bishop of Bombay and many others at home on furlough have given ungrudging assistance the public speech and in other ways. The Honorary Secretaries and the Hon. Treasurer have been assiduous in their attendance at the offices of the Fund, giving general direction and control.

"Practically all in England who have lived in India supported the effort from the outset. It proved a long and difficult task to quicken general interest; but that that has at last been accomplished become increasingly evident. Generosity has been shown especially by those who have financial interests in India. One Railway shareholder sent Rs. 5,000, "interest for this year upon my shares." Another has transferred his shares to the Fund. Commercial Houses, and individual partners in them have sent donations. There has been ready and ungrudging recognition of the kinship, the loyalty, and the serviceableness to the Empire of the community for which the Fund exists. In making the appeal, care has been taken to do justice to the educational work of other Communions than those which are co-operating in this effort and to lift the cause above all sectarianism in motives, aims and results. Representations have come to the National Council from Residents in India requesting that there should be a special section of the Fund to which they might contribute; and decision upon that point has been referred to the All-India Committee.

"The Fund has attained such proportions that the Executive Committee is now appointing Trustees. And the National Council now recommends that, without any unnecessary delay, steps should be taken to secure the appointment in India of the Permanent Central Committee which shall administer the Fund when the total amount (£250,000) is secured."

It was resolved by the Interim All-India Committee to communicate the foregoing report to the Provincial Joint-Committee and to consult them with reference to the appointment of the Permanent Committee, in accordance with the suggestion of the British National Council.

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The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES, By SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY, By J. O. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS, By GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION, By EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES, By LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL, By TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW, By FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH. By THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD, By ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT, By CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE, By A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES, By CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE, By C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW, By CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR, By ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS, By MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER desires it to be known that permission was given, with the consent of the Commissioner of Police to the ERECTION of PRIVATE STANDS, on condition that six feet were left clear to the kerb, that no objection was offered to foot passengers passing and standing in front of the stands, and that the stands were of sufficiently streng construction. The Stands have been examined as far as possible, but persons erecting stands are warned that stands which are found to be within six clear feet from the kerb, or which are found to be of unsafe construction, will be SUMMARILY REMOVED without notice by the Municipal Executive.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 1st December, 1911.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to this Department Notification dated the 25th November, 1911, for RESERVING the APOLLO BANDAR during the ROYAL VISIT published in the English and Vernacular dailies of the 28th and 29th November, 1911, the Public are hereby informed that the BALLARD PIER and the SASSOON DOCK will be OPEN to them during the same period.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st December, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

IT has already been notified that NO CARRIAGE PROCESSION will be allowed on the night of December 5th, within the illuminated area. It is further notified for public information that in order TO AVOID obstruction and congestion within the Fort area on that night, no carriages will be allowed from 6 p.m., upto 11 p.m., to drive Southwards into the Fort from the City, i.e., they will not be permitted except in special circumstances to drive South of a line drawn across Queen's Road, Princess Street, down Girgaum Road, from Princess Street to old Money School, and thence straight along Carnac Road to the East-side of Frere Road.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 30th November, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEHANGIRJI MANECKJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14K., Hammam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Collector's Old Nos. 2004 to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291, to 2294, 2301, A2
2318 and 2319, Collector New No. 9136 Old Survey 3
Nos. 813, 821, and 822, New Survey No. 5504,
assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2015 (3 and 4) and 2076 (3), and Street Nos. 2 B, 2 C, and 86 A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the aforesaid Khetwadi Back Road, on or towards the South and East by the property of the late Mr. Justice Budrodin Tyebji, and on or towards the West by the property of Chagaabhai Goolam Husein and others, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

G. I. P. R.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

ON SATURDAY, 2nd December, the following Trains will not Run:—

From V. Terminus 5-30, 7-33, 15-20 for Kurla, 6-50, 7-18 for Thana, 5-50 for Kalyan.

From Kurla 6-45, 8-45, 17-32, From Thana 6-42 7-40, From Kalyan 6-28, 8-55, 9-21.

An Extra Train leaving Kalyan, at 9-4 will run.

On Sunday, 3rd December, the service of Trains will be the same as Week days, the Trains above notified as not running on 2nd December, will also not run on the 3rd December.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th November, 1911.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERIG WORKSHOP POONA.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from January, 1912.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

(1). the School Final Examination,
(2). the European High School Examination,
(3). the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce,
(4). the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

2. In the absence of any candidate who has passed one of these Examinations, a Matriculate may be admitted, provided that—
(i). he passed the Matriculation Examination not later than 31st December 1909, and
(ii). the admission is made before 31st July 1913.

After 31st July 1913 no Matriculate shall be admitted in the Sub-overseer class unless he is qualified under some other rule.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 4th January, 1912.

Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach Principal on or before 25th December, 1911.

B. A. SOLOMON,
for Superintendent.

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Mahim Creek before Construction of Causeway.
Portrait of Bishop Heber, Metropolitan of Calcutta.
St. Thomas' Cathedral Memorials.
Photos of Five Bishops.
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Old Forts and Remains from Chawl, Janjira, Karanja, Korlai and Bassein.
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OLD AND NEW BOMBAY.

The occasion of the Exhibition of Old Bombay has been taken for the production of a handsome volume on "Old and New Bombay," for which orders are now being received, by the publisher, G. Glaridge, Whiteaway's Buildings, Bombay, and all booksellers. The following is the preface by Mr. Lovat Fraser. A special presentation copy of the book was accepted by His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition on Tuesday last:—

The stirring and romantic story of the rise and growth of the great city of Bombay has been skilfully told afresh in these pages. They derive an additional value from the interesting reproductions of old photographs, which preserve for us some record of aspects of Bombay long since vanished, and now almost forgotten. It has always seemed to me that one great defect of the collective life of the city of Bombay is that it dwells too much in the present, and is not sufficiently conscious of its historic past. The tendency is natural enough in a population engrossed in great schemes of development, which sees before it daily evidence of expansion at a rate which few capitals in the British Empire have equalled. It is accentuated by a frequent misconception of the conditions under which Bombay has grown to its present greatness. The creation of Bombay is too exclusively ascribed to the British race; and the British population of the city, being for the most part impermanent, produces few custodians of its splendid history and traditions. But though many distinguished Britons played a great part in the making of Bombay, and though some among them are entitled to the foremost place in the long roll of its famous citizens, the city is, in far greater degree than Calcutta or even Madras, essentially the handiwork of the Indian communities also. Hindus and Mussulmans, and Parsees and Jews, have in equal measure spent themselves and their wealth in the advancement and embellishment of the Gate of India. To their enterprise and generosity, not less than to the prescient control of capable Englishmen, we owe the magnificent capital of Western India as it exists to-day. If the people of Bombay are imbued with a civic patriotism which I have never seen excelled anywhere in the Empire, it is due largely to the admirable example set by many members of the Indian communities during the last 150 years.

Therefore, although this book is intended to appeal to Indians and to Britons alike, it should serve specially to remind the Indian citizens of Bombay that they, after all, must be the most jealous keepers of the traditions, as well as the monuments, of their city. It rests with them to preserve its pride of place in the cities of the Empire. Here they may learn once again something of the great past of the island on which they dwell. The book tells, in a popular manner, that story which Mr. James Douglas, Mr. S. M. Edwardes Mr. P. B. Malabari, and other writers have already told in more comprehensive form. It is issued on the eve of the greatest historical event in the life of Bombay, in the hope that it may become not only an interesting memento of the landing of their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, but still more an incentive to the further study of the glorious records of "the City of Palaces and Palms."

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 2nd December, 1911.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

IN bidding welcome to their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress we are but voicing the feelings of the hundreds of thousands of people of this City and the many thousands of strangers who have come within our gates to join their acclamations with ours. That their Majesties' visit is viewed in a right loyal spirit is manifest on every hand. Bombay has excelled herself in outward demonstrations and never before has devotion to the Crown been so unmistakably asseverated. The visit of the late King, when Prince of Wales, the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the tour of the present King and Queen, as Prince and Princess of Wales, called forth manifestations of rejoicing, but all have been eclipsed on the present occasion. The first appeal for funds wherewith to commemorate the occasion in a fitting manner met a ready response which was in itself surprising and it was found that not only would it be possible to accord the royal visitors a hearty reception, but also to arrange for the people, and especially the children of the City, a series of ceremonies which will leave an indelible impression upon their memories for all time. It is true that when the Royal visit was first projected fears were expressed that their Majesties were undertaking a needless and in some respects undesirable task. Neither political nor economic horizon was clear and as regards the latter, owing to an indifferent monsoon, there was reason to contemplate the existence of a famine-camp within a measurable distance of the royal enclosure, that starvation and destitution would lie side by side with pomp and luxury. But the prospect brightened, the extent of country affected by scarcity was reduced and while Government has relieved, and is relieving, suffering and preventing want, private purses have furnished funds for popular significations of loyalty and devotion to the Throne. Politically, too, the atmosphere has cleared somewhat and if it has not permanently improved discontent is less self-assertive; there is a lull in the storm of disloyalty and those who are responsible for the safety of the royal persons have no cause whatever for anxiety. India will welcome its Sovereign as loyally and enthusiastically as England will when the tour is ended and their Majesties take leave of the "Medina."

So far as Bombay is concerned our rejoicings may be said to have commenced with the unveiling of the statue of the Sailor King on Monday; followed on Wednesday by the opening of the Old Bombay Exhibition, which is to be honoured by their Majesties and at which the children of the town and island will have an opportunity of meeting their Emperor face to face. Owing to the lack of a suitable residence to place at their disposal it may appear to the rest of India that we show them scant hospitality in leaving them outside in the harbour—the most beautiful harbour in the world albeit—on the ship which has been their home for the last three weeks. But their Majesties lose no time in coming ashore to renew acquaintance with the inhabitants of the second city in the Empire and would but follow their personal inclinations if they drove through every street and bazaar of the city. Such a progress, however, would be impossible, considering the dimensions of the cavalcade which must follow in the royal train and the narrowness of many of the streets which were at first thought desirable to take. Consequently the most convenient route was chosen and this will answer all purposes, for as finally fixed, it lies through one of the most densely populated centres of the town, and then along the broadest roads, on either side of which are stands affording accommodation for many thousands of spectators, a step which would not have been practicable had the narrow street-route been adhered to. More over the display by the troops lining the roads would have had to be abandoned and the spectacle would have been denuded of one of its most interesting features.

Bombay's example in the manner of greeting the King and Queen will be followed in every place in which Their Majesties may sojourn, and though Calcutta may be disappointed that the Coronation Durbar is to be held in the ancient instead of the modern capital of India, it will nevertheless rise worthily to the occasion and let nothing lack in the way of palpable enthusiasm. Great importance is attached to the visit by people at Home, perhaps greater than by those of this country, for while India regards it as a compliment to her, and as a practical illustration of the sympathy of the King-Emperor with his Indian subjects—which he so unhesitatingly asserted at the conclusion of his last tour, to be essential—Britain looks upon the trip as of great political importance. We have seen the opinion recently stated that as the influence and the power of the Central and Provincial Governments have been profoundly modified, if not weakened by the extension of popular representation, it is necessary to find some counterpoise—the counterpoise to be found in the Royal House. As such the visit of the King is expected to hearten all classes of India, and that there will follow a truce to the regrettable incidents which have temporarily deprived India of her prestine reputation for gentleness and dignity. We hope it may but at all events to the million the visit will be significant of a kindly personal interest and anxiety for the welfare of the nation, and that will have an immense effect in the fostering of loyalty and goodwill and in the dissemination of the conviction that the King is not only desirous of securing the best interests of the country, but also in protecting it from enemies within and without.

MONUMENT TO BOSSUET.—THE recent unveiling of a monument to Bishop Bossuet in his own Cathedral of Meaux, has recalled that great French orator and divine of the seventeenth century to the mind of the present generation which is apt to overlook past and foreign mass. of letters. Bossuet died more than two centuries ago, yet it is curious that he should have been without a monument in his own country and even in his own cathedral where he presided for nearly a quarter of a century. But he is one of the glories of French literature, and in all probability no monument in marble or bronze was erected by the past generations to his memory because it was kept green all along by his works. It has grown, however, a fashion of our age to erect solid visible signs of our admiration of past greatness, even Shakespeare and Milton have memorials erected in their honour in England by a hero-worshipping generation, and it is no wonder that in France they should have memorials of their great men and women. It was significant of the hero-worship of the age that on the same day at the end of the last month there should be unveiled not only the monument to Bossuet but also another to an older and less known worthy of French history, the Duchess Anne of Brittany, who by her marriage in 1491, brought about the union of Brittany with the rest of France. Bossuet's works extend to thirty-one volumes, a truly colossal monument in a library. But much of them, even in France at the present day, can hardly be said to be current reading. But he is one of the immortals of his country's literature who in spite of the drug of their voluminous works float seriously along the stream of time. Voltaire with his seventy volumes is as alive as ever to his countrymen and Bossuet is not much behind him in this matter. He has been indeed called the forerunner of Voltaire, by Sir James Fitz-James Stephen in a penetrating study of him as a controversialist, though at first sight it might appear paradoxical to call the greatest champion of the Catholic religion a precursor of the greatest scoffer at all religions. Both made excellent use of reason though in a widely differing way, and through the great divine made excellent use of faith also. In the finished address which Mr. Lemaitre of the French Academy delivered on him on this auspicious occasion he happily illustrated this blending of reason and faith by quoting from his great orations against the free-thinkers of his day. "What is it that they have seen," then, these rare geniuses, that they claim to have seen more than the rest of us? Do they think that they have had a clearer view of the difficulties because they have succumbed to them, while the others have seen the difficulties and despised them? Let us then believe with St. John in the Love of God; our faith will seem sweet to us if we approach it through such tenderness."

The work by which Bossuet is best remembered in the literature of the world is his famous Discourse on Universal History, which formed his second part of a remarkable trilogy composed for his royal pupil, the Dauphin of Louis XIV. This trilogy is an exposition of a magnificent scheme of all things human and divine, in which religion, and politics, law, morals, history and science each occupy their appropriate place, and are each represented by their properly constituted authority discharging its part without interfering with the functions of the others. In the Discourse he treats of the history of God's dealings with humanity in the past in such a way as to show that God in his Providence has throughout shaped and governed human affairs. But God works through secondary causes, and it is this will that every great change should have its roots in the ages that went before it! Holding to this principle he boldly grappled with origins and causes of events, and the Discourse is then one of the earliest of our philosophic histories! However faulty its matter may be, and it is all mostly obsolete, in its manner of treatment it was truly epoch-marking. And in style it is truly magnificent like one of his great funeral orations for which he is so justly famous everywhere. He was one of the greatest pulpit orators in an age when such eloquence was at its best, and his influence bear so great, that according to Voltaire and Bishop Bossuet, our own great preachers of the same and the succeeding ages formed themselves chiefly upon Bossuet's model.

FEMINISM IN EUROPE.—SHORTLY before the announcement was made that Madame Curie had been recommended for the next Nobel prize for chemistry, the same distinguished lady scientist had submitted her name for election to a learned society which had hitherto banned womankind from its roll, and in doing so had entered into opposition with a male compatriot as distinguished as herself. Shortly before that the admission of women to the Prix de Rome had caused perturbation amongst the students in the Eternal City. The latest sensation, however, comes from Paris, where two girls at the Lycee Buffon are preparing for the entrance examination at the famous school, the Polytechnique, which is the "alma mater" of the leading civil and military engineers. If they are admitted to the school, it will certainly be a triumph for Feminism, but, at the same time, a considerable source of embarrassment to the school itself. An apparently easy way out of the difficulty would be to refuse the ladies on some technical pretext; but, as a correspondent of a Home paper points out, this would smack of masculine prejudice and egotism. He adds that the founders of the school—which played its part in Revolution times and was always flattered by Napoleon, a little afraid of its "frondeur" and independent spirit—never contemplated the admission of the bread-and-butter miss to its courtyards and classrooms. It may be imagined from the character of the students recruited that the atmosphere of the famous school is particularly masculine. They wear a gay military uniform, live under military discipline, turn out of bed at the roll of drums; "while the school songs," to once more quote the correspondent, "which are not always intended for delicate ears, and have a bluff and martial tone, will have to be suppressed or 'bowdlerised,' and others, innocuous in character, put in their place." It is quite true that the girl candidates merely desire to enter the school for the training in higher mathematics for which it is famous; but the suggestion is to Parisians very much what an attempt of feminine candidates to gain admission to Sandhurst would be to Englishmen. We do not suppose for a moment the girls will ever see the inside of the Lycee Buffon, that is as students, even if they succeed in passing the entrance examination: but if they fail in the latter ordeal, notwithstanding the proverbial reputation of the Frenchman for gallantry, there will be some cynical enough to believe that the Examiners have themselves undertaken the solution of a problem which the authorities of the school were not brave enough themselves to tackle.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

Yesterday being the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, a salute of 31 guns was fired and the Government vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags and bunting.

At the St. Andrew's dinner on Thursday night, the Hon'ble Mr. Duke, the president, read a message from His Majesty the King-Emperor from on board the "Medina," wishing a happy evening to the Calcutta Scots.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Malwa" with the outward mails of the 24th November, passed Suez, at 12-30 p. m., on Thursday

ACCORDING to a Frontier correspondent, the Amir of Kabul is showing particular interest in both Turkish and Persian politics. At the present time he is sending six Afghans and two Turkish officers of his army to Teheran and Constantinople with orders to supply a regular service of the news-letters.

AN appeal has been issued by the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders inviting their co-religionists respectively to exercise mutual tolerances and forbearance on the occasion of the approaching Bakr Id. In the meantime the Police are taking all possible precautions to prevent a riot. All the mosques in Calcutta and suburbs are well guarded by Police.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" arrived here yesterday, from England, with passengers, among whom were:—Lord and Lady Sinha, Lady McCalmont, Lord Alington, General Sir M. G. Calmour, the Hon. Mr. S. M., Mrs. and two Misses Fraser, the Hon. Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Shorrock, Admiral Sir H. and Lady Meux, H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, H. H. the Rani Sahib of Gondal, two daughters and son, and Lady Katherine Howard.

PRINCE ARTHUR of Connaught has left London for the headquarters of the Scots Greys to resume his regimental duties.

THE state of health of Lady Gladstone, wife of Lord Gladstone, Governor-General of South Africa, necessitates a visit to England at an early date, says *South Africa*.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in favour of making Brighton a university town. Steps are being taken to ascertain the full financial obligations involved, and a meeting of prominent townspeople is to be held at an early date.

THE Prince of Wales who was accompanied by Prince Christian, (Ranger of Windsor Great Park), drove from Frogmore to Windsor Home Park, on Nov. 16, and planted an oak in commemoration of King George's Coronation.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The departure of the King-Emperor from London was quietly dignified, but there was nothing of the ceremonial procession about the drive from Buckingham Palace by way of Constitution Hill and Grosvenor Palace to Victoria Station. The longer route was chosen so as to give opportunity for a greater number of people to witness the departure than would have been possible if the shorter route had been adopted. The day was a moist and foggy one—as dreary as any which November can produce in such quantities for Londoners—but in spite of that and of the comparative earliness of the hour the interest of the public in India and the visit was evidenced by the number of people who collected at the warmth of their farewells to the King and the Queen. At Portsmouth the authorities do not appear to have shown more consideration for the press—than was shown in London. As a consequence there has been some grumbling at the kindnesses placed in the way of those who desired by their massed presence to show their feelings towards their Majesties upon the commencement of what is likely to have the most picturesque and noteworthy incident in the present reign.

So far as Gibraltar the voyage to Bombay cannot have been a happy one and we can only hope its concluding stages were productive of greater pleasure. Fortunately the chances were that they will prove to have been better. The narrow escape of the "Medina" from a swinging vessel in the Solent brought memories of the recent collision between the "Olympic" and a battleship and there was great public satisfaction at the skilful manœuvring which prevented the collision. Had it happened and had the "Medina" been forced to go back to port to be dock-docked it is evident that a deplorable, situation would have developed. The incident, innocuous as it proved, did at least show the boldness of the scheme by which the Emperor is to proceed half across the world to hold a Durbar in the plain of Delhi.

The month, so far, has not proved markedly more stormy than usual, but the "Medina" has been unfortunate in meeting the gales when they were at their worst. The reports from Gibraltar show that the vessel had tempestuous weather through the Bay and down the coasts of Spain and Portugal. Everyone on board was affected by the heavy seas and the Queen in particular was indisposed. The stress of weather prevented the appearance of the "wireless" newspaper, though a "Court Circular" is said to have appeared.

THE "PRINCIPALITY" OF SCOTLAND.

Among the notices appearing in last Friday's issue of the official *London Gazette* was the following:—"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Andrew Graham Baron Dunedin to be Keeper of the Great Seal of His Principality of Scotland." The young, the very young, lions of Bouverie Street appear to have scented a constitutional innovation and next morning the *Daily News*, reproduced the obnoxious notification with the heading "Principality" adding:—"*According to Debrett* (my italics) the Prince of Wales is Great Steward of Scotland, but there is no mention in the official details of that country as a Principality." Granted, but if the *Daily News* had extended its researches to that useful annual, "Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac" it might have discovered the following entry on page 1075:—"Great Seal of the Prince of Scotland—Keeper Lord Pentland, K. C.," and Lord Dunedin is, I need hardly point out, Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court Session and was in Conservative administrations successively Solicitor-General for Scotland, Lord Advocate and Secretary for Scotland. It would be interesting to know why Lord Pentland has given up the keepership. Usually the office is combined with the Scottish Secretaryship and it was certainly so when Lord Balfour of Burleigh held the post now filled by Lord Pentland. It would also be interesting to know how it is that in "Who's Who" for 1911 Lord Dunedin is described as a Keeper of the Great Seal of the Principality of Scotland." Whatever may be the explanation it is a relief to find that there is no foundation for the fears entertained by the *Daily News*; that we are not in face of any usurpations at the expense of the sister kingdom, and that there will be no necessity for the people of that country to remind the "predominant partner" if it be the predominant partner, of their defiant motto *nemo me impune lacessit*.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Predominant partner or not it is to one of the other partners that the great Unionist party like its rivals in similar circumstances has had to look for a successor to their leader. Mr. Balfour. That the selection of Mr. Bonar Law is not only the best that could have been made in the circumstances, but the best in any possible circumstances—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain being unhappily *hors de combat*—will not be denied by anyone with inside knowledge of politics. Mr Bonar Law in spite of his sharp tongue is a modest man, that is modest as politicians go, and it is due to this amiable but not always profitable quality that until the other day he was but little known to the men in the street. Mr. Bonar Law's emergence from comparative political obscurity to the elevated post of leader of His Majesty's Opposition, in the House of Commons with all that it may involve has been no surprise to myself. I have long been aware of the reserved strength of this plain and quiet man and it is interesting to recall that my knowledge of the superior abilities of Mr. Bonar Law was acquired from the gentleman whose seat he captured in Glasgow. "When the inner history of the crisis is told by the private diarists of to-day as it cannot be told here, it will be the fault of the writers, and not of the material, if the record of the past week does match the best pages of Greville or the more corrosive chapters of Saint Simon. At such times in the case of all parties suddenly set to hunt for a leader, like Japhet in search of his father, human psychology is apt to be seen in the nude."

The foregoing quotation is from the *Observer* whose influential editor frankly admits that he would have preferred Mr. Austen Chamberlain though accepting Mr. Bonar Law as a most excellent substitute Lord Balcarres, the new Conservative whip, seems to have handled a very difficult and most delicate task with skilfulness as well as tact and after what was said about him by both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Long at the Carlton meeting I think we may dismiss as an illnatured invention the story that all along he was manœuvring to get Mr. Bonar Law chosen. Those who think selfishness and politics are synonymous are saying. What a mistake Mr. Austen Chamberlain made. He should have allowed Mr. Long to succeed Mr. Balfour as leader of the House of Commons. The inference is of course that Mr. Long would have failed to acquire sufficient prestige to be entrusted with the formation of a Ministry when the Unionists are victorious at the polls as they will be sooner or later perhaps sooner than later and that than Mr Chamberlain's hour would have come, whereas he will have a more formidable rival in Mr. Bonar Law. According to the *Times* neither Mr. Long nor Mr. Chamberlain would have taken the course they had if the *Tertium quid* had been an amiable nonentity or a mere figurehead. If this be true, nobody can say that the two Right Hon. gentlemen merit all the praise bestowed upon them for their disinterested action at a crisis in the affairs of their party. In his speech at the Carlton he gave a succinct account of the events that led up to the nomination of Mr. Bonar Law. Up to the middle of last week Sir Edward Carson who has gone far since he was a member of the National Liberal Club was a possible competitor. To be exact it was on Wednesday in last week that Mr. Chamberlain heard from Lord Balcarres that the head of the Irish Unionists would not enter the lists. Thereupon for obvious reasons both Mr. Long and Mr. Chamberlain disappeared from the lobbies. Two days later Mr. Chamberlain was, he said, informed by Lord Balcarres how the situation stood. The bulk of the party were pretty evenly divided between Mr. Long and Mr. Chamberlain, while there was a "residuum" who favoured another candidate. Thereupon they both decided to retire from the field and to support the third man as to compare unlike things the same happened in effect when the present Sovereign-Pontiff was chosen and as happens so often in other departments of life. Mr. Bonar Law was not at the conclave he was chosen but escorted by Sir R. Carson he entered the room immediately after the election, whereupon the whole of the 220 members present rose to their feet and acclaimed him. As he left the Carlton there was a gang of "camera friends" and he good naturedly allowed his photograph to be taken while he stood on the steps of the club. The *Westminster Gazette* which has suddenly become rather querulous—when the cat's away the mice will play—says the image does not cross its mind of, say, Lord Salisbury proving equally obliging. That is not to be wondered at, for the journalistic photographer was not as enterprising in those days as he is at present. The same journal writes with some asperity about Mr. Bonar Law's frankness of speech on the platform and thinks if necessary to remind him "that in order to be incisive it is not necessary to be offensive. It was probably to this critic that he referred in his speech at Leeds last night. He remarked:—"The Radical Press also has treated me not ungenerously, but there has been occasionally a note of hostility which I have not been sorry to see. (Laughter). I have also received some advice. I am, I think, by nature tolerant of difference of opinion, and I can see no reason why we should not detest opinions while retaining a feeling of respect for those who honestly hold them. The advice given to me was that in the House of Commons I should in the future be less rude than I have been in the past. That is possibly good advice. I shall, at all events, remember it; but in the bitter fight which lies before us, a fight for everything which we hold dear, I have no hope of being able to act in such a way as to satisfy the writer of that article. (Cheers.)" In his first speech, a far from easy job, Mr. Bonar Law quite rose to the occasion and gave the party quite as clear a lead as could be expected from a man who had been in the saddle only two days. Naturally in the case of so striking a man the writers of personal sketches have been rather hard up for material, but the fierce light that beat upon the Front Benches will soon remedy this. Some interesting particulars about the career of the new leader are supplied by the Presbyterian Minister under whom Mr. Bonar Law sat for many years. We learn, for example, that though not approving of the union of the Free and U. P. Churches in 1900 Mr. Bonar Law still continued in the membership of the United Free Church of Scotland until his removal to London a short time ago. Another interesting fact mentioned is that he is a lifelong abstainer. After his defeat in Glasgow at the memorable general election in 1906 a fellow victim found him sipping a tumbler of milk in his room at the Central Hotel. "Oh, Lord! who could drink milk on such a night as this?" was the exclamation of his companion in misfortune.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Premier's announcement that he would introduce a manhood suffrage bill next session into Parliament has had one effect at least which is calculated to be exceedingly unpleasant to him personally. It has reawakened the suffragettes if not at once to their old, fury at least to a pitch of energy which bodes ill for Mr. Asquith's future peace of mind. A deputation representative of a dozen or more societies, assembled at No. 10, Downing Street, this morning. It had a regular appointment with the Premier, so no windows were broken nor were policemen "bonnetted," Miss Christabel Pankhurst was the chief spokes-woman for the suffragettes and she made her meaning quite plain—as, indeed, to do her justice, she always does. She declared that Mr. Asquith must promise either to introduce universal suffrage or drop the manhood suffrage bill altogether, Mr. Asquith quietly yet firmly declined to either. He was bold enough to declare that he had never been able to support woman suffrage. His Cabinet was divided on the question as was the Opposition. He recognised the hardship of the suffragettes in that they were unable to get either party officially to sponsor any bill on the subject, although they probably had a majority in the House. Nevertheless he would do no more than promise that if the suffragettes could persuade a majority in the House of Commons to push through the Conciliation Bill or to amend the Manhood Suffrage Bill so as to make it one for Universal Suffrage, then he assured them the Government would accept the position. The reception accorded to this ingenuous statement is described as being "mixed." That is hardly to be wondered at. Mr. Asquith had suavely and politely promised Miss Pankhurst nothing at all. For it is obvious that the present Government would never dream of resigning even if a Woman's Universal Suffrage Bill were passed into law. Its programme of social alterations attracts it much more than the question of women's suffrage. They would not resign and spoil their plans just because women obtained a privilege which they have not shown much genius or energy in exercising in Australia. They will retain their seats and accept the bitter bill of woman's votes with as much philosophy as they can master. But they will never resign. The Old Guard dies, but it never surrenders. It might equally be said, The Cabinet accepts the opinion of the people; but it never resigns!

(Continued on page 8.)

THE General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday considered Engineers estimate amounting to Rs. 2,536 for making special conservancy arrangements to keep the European quarter of the town neat and tidy at all hours of the day during the ensuing visit of Their Majesties in Calcutta. The General Committee sanctioned Rs. 3,500 for that purpose for the whole town irrespective of any particular area.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON THE CRISIS.

Russia Refuses Extension of Time Limit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.

At question time in the Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said :—"The effect, direct or indirect, of the action of Russia may take a very serious form in Persia. Russia has given assurances to Britain with regard to the provisional character of the steps now being taken."

Sir Edward affirmed that he had no reflection to make on the energy and good intentions of Mr. Shuster, but his persistence in appointing British officials in North Persia made things impossible.

"The present crisis", he continued, "makes it urgent to find a solution at Teheran to avert a recurrence of incidents calculated to disturb the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which both earnestly desire should be unimpaired. The Government is giving its serious attention to the question as to how the solution can best be [illegible], in consultation with Russia."

Edward Grey, in his speech on Persia, [illegible] that he had already been in communication with Russia, and would continue to do [illegible] utmost to promote a settlement in the best interests of the three countries.

Mr. Dillon asked if it were true that Russia had used the name of the British Government in delivering the ultimatum; if so, was it with the consent of the British Government?

Sir Edward Grey, asking that notice might be given of that question, added "We expressed the opinion that Mr. Shuster's action made things impossible, and that there ought to be a consultation with the British and Russian Governments before foreigners were appointed on behalf of the Persian Government. I certainly expressed that opinion, but am not aware how far it has been used by the Russian Government at Teheran."

Major Anstruther-Gray : "Is the Russian occupation purely temporary and provisional?"

Sir E. Grey : "I have already said we have had assurances to that effect, but it is plain that a situation has arisen demanding the serious attention of both Governments with regard to its ultimate possible consequences in Persia."

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A message from Teheran states that the Mejliss is sitting in secret session to consider the Russian ultimatum. Members who have been interviewed declare that the Mejliss is opposed to the acceptance of the Russian demands. Persia, they say, will not be frightened into abandoning her sovereign rights.

The Persian Government, yesterday evening, asked for an extension of the time limit, but Russia refused.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A telegram from Teheran states that Mr. Shuster and the Persian Government, alike, repudiate the translation and dissemination of his letter to the *Times*. The newspaper, *Civilisation*, which is published in Teheran, acknowledges having translated and disseminated broadcast the letter in Persia.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Remarkable Unionist Protest.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The House of Commons has concluded the report stage of part 1 of the Insurance Bill. Mr. Bonar Law protested against the use of the "guillotine" and pointed out that 470 Government amendments had not been discussed. The situation, he said, was without precedent in any legislature and could only be compared with the eve of the French Revolution.

Mr. Lloyd George said his use of the "guillotine" was only a very moderate and reluctant copy of that of the Unionist Government. Most amendments, he said, were purely drafting amendments. If the Unionists did not accept a supposedly non-contentious Bill, they ought to oppose the third reading.

The Opposition walked out of the House in a body, and the amendments were passed in silence.

RISING IN CHINA.

Attitude of the Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Government is consulting with Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to China, with reference to the advisability of landing British troops in China. At present, however, there is no reason to apprehend that the position of Europeans is any worse.

It is understood that Great Britain, the United States and Japan, intend to act in close consultation with reference to concerted mediation in China. They would welcome any opportunity for so acting, but their present attitude can best be defined as one of strict neutrality.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Will Adjourn on Dec. 15.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the House would adjourn on December 15th. The Government, he further said, hoped to pass the Insurance, Finance and Naval Prize Bills, and also the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. The House will reassemble on February 13th.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Defence Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, Nov. 30.

The Union Defence Bill lays down the liability of every citizen to assist in the defence of the country, but provides that only the number reasonably required will be trained.

Government will fix annually the number of the coloured population to be excluded from service and from the money-tax in lieu of service required from the whites.

The first line will consist of from 20,000 to 25,000, and will be liable for service either within or outside South Africa. The cost of the defence scheme is estimated at an extra £300,000 per annum.

THE NAVY.

Building of New Battleships.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, five battle ships are about to be laid down armed with ten 13-in. guns, throwing 14,000 lbs weight of metal, compared with the Dreadnought type's eight 12-in. guns, throwing 6,800lbs. weight. The new vessels will also carry sixteen 6-in. guns to repel torpedo attacks.

DUTCH COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.

The Lower Chamber of the States-General to-day, discussed the estimates for the Dutch East Indies. M. Van Karnebeek proposed to eliminate the vote for a military attaché at Tokio lest Japan should want to send an attaché to the East Indies, which might lead to conflicts endangering the preservation of the colonies. The clause was finally transferred to the Foreign Office estimates, but the Minister for the Colonies expressed himself confident that the Chamber would continue to vote the expenses of officers sent to Japan to follow the manœuvres.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

Queensland's Vigorous Innings.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The weather was hot, and there was a small attendance at the opening of the match between the M. C. C. and Queensland, at Brisbane. The pitch was fairly fast.

Queensland went in first and made 290 runs, of which Hartigan contributed 59, in a vigorous though lucky, innings, and Jennings 91. The latter displayed perfect timing. He batted for two hours, twelve minutes, hitting fourteen fours. The M. C. C. then went in and made 62 runs for two wickets.

A BERLIN STRIKE.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

A lock-out of seventy thousand metal-workers has begun here, the men rejecting the terms of settlement agreed to by their Union delegates.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACING.

Well-known Event Suspended.

COWES, Dec. 1.

The German Emperor has decided that there shall be no Dover-to-Heligoland yacht race in 1912.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Justice Grantham.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Grantham from pneumonia.

[The late Sir William Grantham was born in 1835 and was educated at King's College School. He became a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1863 and took silk in 1877; he was a Bencher of the Inner Temple and Chairman of the East Sussex Quarter Sessions. From 1874 to 1885 he was member of Parliament for East Surrey and sat for Croydon from 1885 to 1886. In 1886 he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. During the recent election petition suits, Mr. Justice Grantham's findings on certain electoral petitions were severely criticised.]

POLICE RAID AT LAHORE.

Two Alleged Seditionists Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1st.

Vague rumours of an house raid by the police have been rife since last night in the city, but no particulars were available. On enquiry it is ascertained that early on Thursday morning Mr. Borthwick, Superintendent of Police, with Mr. Dick, City Magistrate, accompanied by an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of the City Police and some constables raided the house of one Kedarnath Saigal and his brother Jaganath, in Moti-ka-chauk in the city under a warrant under Sec. 124 (A) Indian Penal Code, received from Delhi. An old pistol and scabbard, a copy of "Baghi Massi" (a proscribed publication), some incriminatory Urdu notices and a small litho-printing plant were discovered in the search. Both the men were arrested. On application for bail being made the City Magistrate agreed to release them on bail of Rs. 20,000 but no surety has yet been forthcoming.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

A Friendly Tribe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTUNG, Nov. 29.

More details of the outrage of the last march, have come to light through the statements of another survivor from Mr. Williamson's party who has escaped from the village of Ponging the situation of which I have described and the attitude of the inhabitants of which was undetermined. This man is a Nepalese, formerly a scullion in Mr. Williamson's employ, and his tale is as follows :—After Mr. Williamson's death in Komsing, the Abors pursued Dr. Gregorson's party, and commenced to kill them. He himself escaped, badly wounded in the shoulder, and remained hidden in the jungle for three days until found by the people of Ponging, who took him to their village, where he was ill for three months. He was well treated, even though looked upon as a slave, and states that the head-man offered him his daughter as wife if he would stay with them, that the people of Ponging had no concern whatever in the outrage ; that they themselves are incensed against the Kebang clan who killed three of their men, and that if he was sent back to the village, he would bring the head-man in as the tribesman there are anxious to throw in their lot with the British.

Hearing of the arrival of the British force he managed to escape from Ponging three days ago, and arrived at Renging, where he was recognised by the picquet of the Gurkhas who happened to belong to the company with which he had formerly been employed as servant. He furthermore stated that none of the Ponging people have taken arms against us and that their absence from the village is attributable to fear. Their innocence of any hostility against us would now appear established and their care of a wounded survivor, though possibly actuated by pity, may have been shown in order that they might escape punishment on the arrival of the expedition. He was probably given the chance of escaping at this juncture and was allowed to go as a voucher for their good behaviour, as a bearer, so to speak, of a flag of truce. The survivor was brought to Rotung to-day, and is suffering from fever. Lal Bahadur who was wounded at the capture of the stockade on the 19th, is progressing favourably.

Many men of the Ledum Column are suffering from malaria. All the officers who were sent to Dibrugarh, invalided, are progressing favourably with the exception of Captain Hutchins.

I have explained how the enemy's position fulfils the important points in the art of defence, one flank, the left, resting on what they may consider an impassible river, the Dihong, and the right on a precipice. To these natural advantages are added the artificial ones of stockades, the number of which are unknown to us and their flanking accessories and rock shoots. To this further add an intimate knowledge of the ground and apparently a determination to resist the attacker, and you have the case of the Abor garrison of Keyer-Monying. Now opposite their left flank on the other bank of the Dihong is a hill covered with cultivation and then a jungle called Sissim Hill at the back of the enemy's position. We know there are two streams, one called the Side and the other the Sirpo, both on the road to Kebang. Our present objective to the flanking parties, one on the Sissim Hill and one on the side of Sirpo, would appear then. If successfully handed to meet the case of the enemy's flanks when both are in position a frontal attack might dislodge the Abors from stockades to be caught by the fire from the Sissim Hill on their left and on their flank and their rear by that from the Side or Sirpo river. In other words they would be caught in a trap, but the difficulties of carrying out such a scheme are enormous comprising as they do the crossing of the Dihong by night, and traversing some miles of difficult ground to get into position, added to which the thick whitethist even though veiling one's own movements makes one's way hard to see and the defenders posting difficult to distinguish, the other flanking parties, almost inaccessible heights to negotiate, the darkness of the forest and the unknown nature of the ground. It is obvious then that both of these parties must have some hours start of the frontal attack while the difficulties of connection between all three parties cannot be great.

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

The General Officer Commanding Abor Expedition telegraphs from Rotung, November 30th, that the main column will advance on December 1st owing to the tranquility of the country round Mishing, the Ledum Column is being broken up. One hundred and fifty Military Police will remain at Mishing and the remainder of the column will join the main Column.

THE MIRI MISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A Dibrugarh correspondent wires to *Englishman* under yesterday's date:—"It is rumoured in the local bazar that the Miri Mission under the command of Captain Bailey, accompanied by Mr. Kerwood, have been taken prisoner." The rumour must be accepted with every reserve. It is in all probability exaggerated, but receives support from the fact that Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. A. E. O'Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, have both left for North Lakhimpur.

PLAGUE AND INOCULATION.

Energetic Campaign in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

In order to encourage the Mahomedan to go in for inoculation against plague Mr. Swifte, Collector of Poona, this evening, addressed a meeting of that community in the Islamia School Hall. Mr. Swifte addressed his hearers in Hindustani speaking on the advantages of evacuation and inoculation, the latter of which was only preventive. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, among them being Mr. Nulkar, Special Plague Duty Officer, who produced some statistics of results obtained from inoculation at Talegaon this year. At the conclusion of the meeting several persons were inoculated by Dr. V. B. Gokhale.

HOW INDIA REGARDS THE DURBAR.

BY

COL. SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K. C. M. G.

An important Durbar demands space enough for a liberal display of Oriental magnificence and for the impression to be produced on large crowds. It also demands reasonably settled conditions of weather in order to be thoroughly effective—conditions which are not to be found in the cloudy atmosphere of Western Europe. Consequently, people in England, only hear of Durbars in connection with India, and then only at comparatively rare intervals, when some important State function demands an impressive commemoration. Even in India the Durbar forms no part of the effective machinery of the administration of British India, that is to say, of the India that is painted red in our maps. It is only where the Government of India as a paramount Power comes into contact with self-governed native States or frontier tribes, and when it is desirable to produce an impression on a great mass of Indian peoples by a method which is recognised as a standard and historic institution of their own, that we borrow from the native States, their forms and their formulæ, and reproduce in the prosaic present the ponderous effects which have made famous the magnificence of the Indian past. In the native States the case is different. There the Durbar is just a part of ordinary administrative procedure, and a very noteworthy part too. The Durbar does not imply so much the meeting of the States council, as the occasion of announcing the decisions of that council to the people. It is a court to which all degrees of humanity under the laws of that State are free, and from time immemorial in the East, it has been a sort of ultimate Court of Appeal.

LOCAL DURBARS.

Formality and state are the chief attributes of a Durbar. A tribe of ragged border folk, as proud and as truculent as any border Scotsmen of two centuries ago, has no Durbar of its own. But the picturesque form of open-air council called "panchayet" to a certain extent takes its place. Gathered on the boulder-strewn hillsides like a flock of crows, with the blue of heaven above them and a whole wide world of grey weather-worn mountains surrounding, the chiefs and elders of the tribe sit in solemn conclave, and with the voices of patriarchs repeating the psalms, give their reasons for the faith that is in them. These local Durbars dealing with the frontier tribes and those which form part of native State administration are entirely Indian, and entirely useful. Nothing that we British could devise could take their place. They are part of the hereditary and decorative paraphernalia of the departed glory of magnificent Mogul rule—a rule which was, after all, well suited to the tastes of the people who endured it. The few old rags of magnificence which we preserve and flutter are the objects of intense interest and deep veneration to all sorts and shades of men in India. They are all that a people who love display and "tamasha" get in response to their deep-seated ideals of that which should represent the outward form of Imperial power.

GREAT DURBARS OF THE PAST.

The antiquity of the institution is past finding out. We should judge from the writings of Greek authors that there were Durbars in the days of Megasthenes and Chandragupta; but coming to more modern times, the last Durbar that was of significance to England was held in honour of Sir Thomas Roe as Ambassador at the Court of Jehangir in 1615. In 1858, a grand Durbar was held at Allahabad, when the Royal Proclamation was issued, announcing that the Queen had assumed the Government of India; but the Queen was not there, and there was not, on that occasion the display of such a passionate outburst of loyalty as distinguished the reception of the Prince of Wales in 1875, and which may be said to have culminated with the historic Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, at the grand Durbar held on January 1st, 1877, on the plain behind the Ridge at Delhi. Thenceforward was our Queen enshrined in the hearts and imaginations of millions of the peoples of India, as a living incarnation of the principles of justice, truth and mercy; accessible to prayer, and in very truth an anointed ruler. Still, they had not seen her, and it may be doubted whether by the great mass of Indian inhabitants she was not regarded rather as goddess than woman ; whilst the subsequent Durbar held on the occasion of her jubilee in 1887, served but to intensify previous impressions of her great beneficence, but also, unfortunately, of her great aloofness. The next great occasion was the Coronation Durbar in 1903. Then, indeed, was there a live Prince come amongst them whom they had either seen or heard about. Well known to many of the leading princes in the land, and deeply reverenced, he received at once from the aristocracy of India, a full tribute of loyalty and devotion ; but the significance of the occasion was perhaps lost on the masses, who regarded the Durbar as a formal and perfunctory institution conducted by the Sirkar for political purposes ; so that it failed to bring home to many of them the necessity for replacing the old ideal of the Great Mother watching over their babies and homes, with a new ideal of beneficent surveillance by our late genial King.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

Reams might be written about the magnificence of the Imperial Durbar. Perhaps with its setting of Indian climate and colour, it is the most magnificent spectacle that the world has to show. And it is right that it should be so. The object of it is to impress a great multitude of many peoples with the strength and glory of the Imperial Crown, and these people are to be reached for the most part only by the outward and visible signs of Imperial greatness. It is not a small matter to impress the imaginations of chiefs and rulers in India, whose hereditary traditions are all gilded with the glamour of great personal wealth. To some of them it is the only practical method of appeal. We must pass over the details, the blazing glory of gold and colour, the braying of trumpets and banging of guns, the march of elephants, the swaying, surging crowds and the glint and glitter of arms. We must also be discreetly silent on the subject of pinchbeck gilding and tawdry raggedness, where the hosts of native retainers are concerned and say nothing of unworthy emulation for the highest places in Durbar, (not always confined to the native community,) and such jealousies and heartburnings as not so long ago, would have meant trouble in the land. What we want to get at is the significance of the great ceremonial and its effect on the country.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECT.

First in importance, no doubt is its influence on the great and splendid body of hereditary chiefs and rulers who form the aristocracy of India. Of the general beneficial effect, there can be little doubt, and so we need say no more about it. But who else will be there on the Delhi plain to meet and to see our King! The Bengali Baboo, sleek and greasy, with close-cropped head and white raiment, will doubtless be in evidence, but not to the extent that he would have been had the Durber been held in Calcutta. He will not chatter sedition, because of the Punjabis, and it is the Punjabi crowd, Sikhs and Mahomedans, who will swell the multitude chiefly. Fine stalwart Sikhs and grave upstanding Mahomedan gentlemen, the backbone of our strength in India, will receive with full reverence and immeasurable pride the message that our King will deliver to them direct. Thus perhaps one-sixth per cent. (or less) of India's population will be at the great Durbar. How about the other ninety-nine and five-sixths per cent. in their country villages and jungles over whose heads rumours of wars and of political strife pass like the passing wind ? Will they think anything about it ? Will they care ? I, who write these inadequate lines, know that they will care. From the sun-cracked ridges of the north-west through the waste scrub of the Gondwana jungles, to the uttermost corner of Cape Comerin (where the fisher-boy ever stands fishing stark-naked under his umbrella) will the tale spread, by ways and means we know not of how the Emperor looked and spoke. "*He was there himself.* The splendour of his countenance was as the sun : at the sound of his voice the multitude swayed" and wept and then the old men sitting under the village peepul tree will repeat to the old women, the signs and portents which accompanied his birth ; and the chocolate babies rolling in the dust will cry, "Why this is our Krishna!" The Indian villager is nothing if not imaginative. His imagination presents him with all that we find in Art, Science and Literature. Gradually, no doubt, will this living Emperor assume some of the attributes of their many-limbed gods—but the attributes will be beneficent, whilst the visible personality will probably be blue and repulsive (as was the representation of his immortal grandmother), and he will be a veritable and daily power in many a jungle home. And so we may in England pray that God's blessing may go with the soundest-hearted Sovereign who ever stood before his people as a veritable anointed Kaisar-i-Hind.

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ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT

The Madras Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

The St. Andrew's Dinner took place last night at the Moore Pavilion and was a highly successful function. Covers were laid for a hundred and twenty-three persons, and among the guests were the Hon. Mr. Justice Spencer, Lt.-Col. L. C. Sisser, Mr. F. D. Bird, Mr. F. Hannyngton, Mr. J. O. Robinson. Mr. W. F. Graham and Mr. L. E. Kirwan. Mr. A. R. Cumming, I. C. S., Collector of Madras, was in the chair. The proceedings commenced at 8-15 p.m. with a procession preceded by a piper of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders from Bangalore. The Chairman announced the receipt of a number of telegrams and messages from gentlemen regretting their inability to be present. Among the messages were those from H. E. the Governor of Madras, Sir Arthur Lawley, the Cameron Highlanders, the St. Andrew's Committees of Calcutta, Bombay, Guntur, Nowshera and Agra.

Mr. H. A. Sim, I. C. S. (retired), and Mr. J. M. Brown, chairman, proposed the toasts of the King-Emperor and the pious memory of St. Andrew.

Mr. H. P. M. Rae, Croupier, proposed "The land we live in". In doing so he referred first to the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress He said :—"The self-governing colonies and even the Old Country itself will realise the fact that this India of ours can be no mean country to be thus honoured above all others by H. M. the King accompanied by his Secretary of State for India, and we can hope that much good will result from the opportunity Lord Crewe will have of conferring with his men on the spot. Much has been said of late years of interference with the Government by the India Office, but it seems incompatible with the great reforms as recently introduced by Lord Minto and Lord Morley that this should be the case. It savours too much of giving with one hand and taking away with the other, to take the first step on the road to the Representative Government and then to nullify its effect to a large extent by an undue exercise of power in London.

Cameron Highlanders' Dinner.

BANGALORE, Dec. 1.

The only St. Andrew's Day function held in Bangalore last night was at the Officer's Mess of the Cameron Highlanders and even here the dinner was on a modified scale owing to about two-thirds of the Officers of the Regiment having left for Bombay and Delhi. The haggis and white heather came from Home as usual and the band and pipers programme were specially excellent. Greetings were received during the evening from the 1st Baetalion of the Camerons at Aldershot, the Caledonian Society of Calcutta, the 71st Highland Light Infantry and the Gordon Highlanders at the Coronation Durbar, from Bombay, and Madras Scots, at dinner assembled, from 1st Royal Scots, Allahabad, from the Seaforth Highlanders, Fort George (N. B.), from the 79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg, Canada and from Major MacLachlan Military Attache at Washington.

BAKR-ID AND COW SACRIFICE.

Twenty-five Kabulis Bound Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

To-day 25 Kabulis were bound down not to slaughter cattle on the occasion of Bakri-Id in any place but the place appointed for the purpose. It was stated that the Kabulis lived in a house at Matiaburz in which Hindus also resided and had expressed their intentions of carrying out the "Kurbani" ceremony in the courtyard of the house despite the protests of the Hindus. The house is being guarded by the police. "Kurbani" is to be performed at the Amratollah mosque in Calcutta which was the cause of last year's riots before 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. All is quiet and no trouble is apprehended, but special police will remain on duty until Sunday.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Now Getting Close to Bombay.

It was ascertained by wireless telegraphy yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, that H. M. S. "Medina" was within 300 miles from Bombay.

Abridged Programme.

[SATURDAY, DEC. 2.]

10 a.m.—Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will arrive in Bombay Harbour on the "Medina."

10-45 a.m.—His Excellency, the Viceroy arrives at Apollo Bunder.

11 a.m.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrives at the Apollo Bunder.

3-50 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, accompanied by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, and attended by their suite, will leave the "Medina."

4. p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will arrive at the steps of the Apollo Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Royal procession timed to leave Apollo Bunder.

[SUNDAY, DEC. 3].

1-30 p.m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at Apollo Bunder and lunch at Government House.

5 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will be present at a service in St. Thomas' Cathedral.

11 p. m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Victoria Terminus by special train for Agra.

[MONDAY, DEC. 4].

7 a. m.—The children, who are to be present at the Stadium, will assemble.

9-30 a. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at the Apollo Bunder. Escorted by British Cavalry their Imperial Majesties will drive by Apollo Bunder Road, Mayo Road, and Esplanade Road to a special entrance to the Old Exhibition enclosure.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 5].

At night.—The illuminations will be continued, but no carriage procession will be permitted. Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will leave Bombay from Victoria Terminus.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 12].

Noon.—The Collector of Bombay will read, from an enclosure on the Oval, the Durbar proclamation.

All the troops in Garrison will parade for the occasion and will give the Royal Salute and fire a feu-de-joi.

In the evening a sweetmeat dinner for poor people will be held on the Sea Face near Chaupi Road Station, and each person will be presented with a "Chuddar."

At Night.—The City will be illuminated.

Arrival of the Viceroy.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge who was accompanied by Col. Maxwell and Captains Fraser and Weld-Forestier, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon. His Excellency was on arrived received by His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Major-General J. Swann, General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Mr. W. H. Lucas, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to Government, Political Department, Captain Lumsden, Director, Royal Indian Marine, Mr. S. B. Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Major Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway. Besides these there were also present on the Victoria Terminus platform : Capt. Davis, A.-D.-C; to H. E. the Governor, Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D. Bombay, Mr. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Mr. A. C. Rumbold, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay C. I. D., and others.

H. E. Lord Hardinge after shaking hands with H. E. the Governor and high officials, left the platform and motored to Government House accompanied by the staffs.

The 'special,' which brought His Excellency to Bombay, was in charge of Mr. W. Heyland, Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, with Inspectors P. R. Lileywhite and J. Acton, during the journey.

Address from Mercantile Community.

The following is a copy of the address which has been presented to Their Majesties by the Mercantile Community of Bombay :—

To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and to Her Excellent and Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

May it please Your Imperial Majesties—

We, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Chamber of Commerce, Millowners' Association, Cotton Trade Association and Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, on behalf of our Members and as representing the Commercial Community of Bombay, desire to approach Your Imperial Majesties with an assurance of our deep loyalty and affection and with a sincere and cordial welcome to Your Imperial Majesty's great Indian Empire and to the City of Bombay, the oldest possession in India of the British Crown.

Your Imperial Majesty's gracious resolve to visit this country so soon after Your Accession, to proclaim Your Coronation at the ancient and Imperial City of Delhi, has touched the hearts of the peoples of India as a great and noble act worthy of Your Imperial Majesty's high position, and as striking evidence of your Imperial Majesty's great interest in this important part of Your Dominions.

The visit of your Imperial Majesties to this City only a few years ago is still fresh in our memories; and the hearty response which has been made to the schemes that have been formulated to welcome and celebrate the arrival of Your Imperial Majesties on this unique and memorable occasion, prove most conclusively our loyalty to Your Throne and our devoted attachment to Your Imperial Majesty's person and family.

Your Imperial Majesties' visits in recent years to Canada and Australia and this second visit to India will help to bind together Your Imperial Majesty's subjects in every part of the world. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us in Bombay that India should have been selected as the Country for a first visit after Your Accession and that Bombay has been honoured as the Port of arrival. The Commercial Community of this City—European and Indian—cordially welcome Your Imperial Majesties, and are proud of having this opportunity of testifying their loyalty and devotion.

It would have been a source of great satisfaction to the Mercantile Community of Bombay if the Alexandra Dock, the foundation stone of which Your Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to lay on Your last visit, could on this occasion have been formally opened ; but a year or more is still required to complete this great work which will give Bombay an additional wet dock for her great and rapidly increasing trade as well as those modern facilities which are necessary for her important position as the Port of arrival and departure of the English Mail Steamers.

Bombay with its splendid harbour has always been a great commercial port and, as time goes on, its influence and importance must increase. The Chamber of Commerce was founded in September 1836 in the reign of His Majesty King William IV., and therefore has been in existence for over 75 years. In March 1870 the Chamber had the honour of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Edinburgh, and it is only a few years ago since their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were living amongst us. His Royal Highness being Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army from 1886 to 1890.

Since His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh landed in Bombay, great changes have taken place. The population has increased by 50 per cent. and is now little short of one million. The vessels annually entering the port have increased from 2,200 to over 52,000; and in the City and Island of Bombay there are now 89 Cotton Mills employing 105,000 workpeople as against only 10 Mills in 1870 with less than 9,000 employees. The Millowners' Association was established in 1875 to deal with matters affecting this great and growing industry and has now amongst its members many of our leading Citizens. Bombay is, moreover, the chief market in India for raw cotton, and the growth of this trade is shown by the fact that whereas in 1870 the receipts into Bombay were only one million bales, last year they reached the large total of over three millions. The Cotton trade Association was formed in 1876 to deal with this important branch of trade and can look back on a long and useful career.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was founded about four years ago, to protect the interests of the internal trade of the Country and is likely to have a career of great usefulness.

The visit of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress to India is viewed with the liveliest satisfaction by all classes of the community for Her Imperial Majesty's great interest in all charitable works and solicitude for the poor and suffering are characteristics well known already to the people of this country.

With our earnest prayer for the health and welfare of your Imperial Majesties; trusting that your Imperial Majesties' visit to India may be most enjoyable and successful and that your Imperial Majesties' reign may be long and prosperous.—in the name and on behalf of the Members of our Associations.

We have the honour to be, Your Imperial Majesties' Most faithful and obedient subjects.

(Sd.) C. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman ..... Bombay Chamber of Commerce
W. L. GRAHAM, Dy. C'man
N. N. WADIA, Chairman ..... Bombay Millowners' Association.
J. F. BRADSHAW, Dy. C'man
H. B. GREAVES, Chairman ... So. Cotton Trade Association, Ld
T. D. MOORE, Dy. C'man ...
MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, Chairman ... Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS, Dy. Chairman ...

Bombay, 2nd December, 1911.

The Royal Train.

The train which is to convey Their Majesties to Delhi and subsequently to Calcutta and back to Bombay is now on the sidings at Colaba undergoing a final inspection. Originally H. E. Viceroy's train, it has been entirely reconstructed and refitted within at the Carriage and Wagon workshops of the East Indian Railway and is now the most comfortable and luxuriously equipped train in the East—if not in the world. The train is of necessity a long one, consisting of ten bogie carriages. Its length is 233 yards and as the carriages are painted cream-colour, picked out with gold beading the effect is most imposing. The train is composed of the two Royal Saloons, three Staff Saloons, a dining-car, a Kitchen car, a dining and sleeping car for European servants and two brakevans. The train is corridor-vestibuled throughout, each coach being connected to the next by the latest type of collapsible gangway. This makes it possible for those travelling to communicate with any part while the train is in motion. The saloons have entrances, on the open verandahs of the Pullman type, which are fitted with massive hammered iron gates and screens. This adds to the appearance of length and solidity. The roofs of the cars are clerestoried which adds to their height and allows for a thoroughly satisfactory system of ventilation. In the clerestories are fitted the electric lights and fans, the power for the working of which is for the working of the heating radiators in the saloons, is supplied from dynamos fitted to the under frames of the carriages and driven by belts from pulleys keyed to the axles. The use of sunshades, formerly to be found on Indian railways, has been discarded and to compensate for this materials of great heat-resisting qualities have been used in the body side panels and roofs with the result that the carriages are quite as cool and considerably lighter for traction. The bodies of the coaches are constructed of Moulmein teak and the under frames and bogie trucks of steel. One has already mentioned that the train is painted a creamy white the mouldings being picked out in gold. Further more the Royal Coat of-Arms is displayed on the lower body panels on each side of all the vehicles and the two Royal Saloons, which are in the middle of the train, have the Royal Arms embossed on the verandah gates.

THE ROYAL SALOONS.

The Royal Saloons for the use of Their Majesties are identical in the interior arrangements, both including commodious and luxuriously furnished day saloons, bedrooms and bathrooms. These rooms are fitted with every convenience and, in addition, compartments are provided for valets, maids, ayahs and bearers. The queen's apartments are fitted with Spanish Mahogany and bird's eye maple whilst in the King's apartments sycamore is substituted for maple. The moulding are of rose wood and teak and the colour scheme harmonises adequately. The floors are covered with Axminster carpets which also agree with the general blend of colours. The bathrooms, which are identical contain enamelled full-sizes baths and wash-hand stands and basins in which hot and cold water are laid on electro-plated towel-driers are also installed. The floors are laid with glazed-tiles. The bedrooms are arranged with every comfort, each containing a four-post bed in Mahogany. In the Queen's bedroom is a wardrobe with a full length looking glass, an elaborate dressing table and a chest of drawers; while the King's bedroom is equal elaborate and comfortable. His Majesty's day saloon is furnished with chairs and a couch upholstered in dark-green Morocco leather and contains a roll-top desk which points the fact that affairs of State will follow King George even into the train. Queen Mary's day-saloon is tastefully decorated and contains a suite of Sheraton furnitures upholstered in green silk. Throughout the Royal Saloons the electric light fittings, racks and portions of metal work are of oxidised silver which artistically agrees with the rest of the furnishing.

The three Staff saloons, although not so luxuriously fitted as the Royal apartments are commodious and comfortable. They are divided into four compartments with a lavatory at each end and a servants' compartment in the middle. The furniture is of polished teak upholstered in dark green leather. The dining-room is another beautifully appointed apartment fifty feet long by nine inches wide. It is panelled in rosewood walnut and English oak. It will accommodate twenty-four persons at eight side tables of four and two seats at each respectively. Between each table stands a whatnot of polished walnut, and oak for holding table accessories. The chairs are upholstered in dark-green Morocco leather and have the Royal Arms embossed in gold on their backs. Over the entrance door are the armourial bearings of Their Majesties on medallions six and half inches in diameter exquisitely coloured on a golden background. Next to the dining car is the pantry which is fitted with china ware cutlery and linen cupboards and refrigerators. The kitchen carriage is admirably arranged and contains a large range and a grill with hot cupboards. There are also marble tables and sinks. A meat refrigerator adjoins the kitchen and beyond this one comes to the part of the train which the clerks, butlers and cooks will occupy. Then comes a roomy and comfortable dining car for European servants, sleeping compartments for maids and valets being at both ends of this same car. The brakevan in front is allotted to railway officials and the police and the last car in the train will be Mr. C. H. Danby, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, a Locomotive Superintendent and a Police official in charge. This ends a fairly comprehensive description of a truly remarkable train an inspection of which only imbues one with an immediate desire to make a railway journey—upon it.

WELCOME TO OUR SAILOR KING.

Ope, Gate of Ind ! and welcome Him,
Your Sailor King.
Pour out, pour out, your joyful hymn,
"God Save the King !"

Great Commerce mart, your offering
Display in sight;
Next God you owe your prospering
To His Arm's might

All humble homage haste to bring
Unto Him due ;
With one tremendous welcoming
Make glad his view !

Ye harbour, crash with cannoning !
Ye temples, peal !
Ye peoples, cease not cheering,
With frantic zeal;

When long the route, with archways graced,
And banners flying
He drives—His Queen beside Him placed
In bounty vying
And all ye children, sweetly sing,
The glad refrain,
God save our noble Sailor King!
Long may He reign!

W. WATKINS.

THY HERITAGE O! KING.

Monarch of races and climes! endless and great thy domain:
Compassed by mountainous height, girt with the ocean and plain:
Boundless, for Heaven's great light, as with a halo of gold, Crowns in the glorious Now work of the builders of old.

Not from a Dogma or Creed-relic of bigot or sage;
Not through invasion and might told of an epoch and age:
Not from the glittering piles, rich in their cunning and skill,
Signs of the wealth that has been-marks of the despot's proud will,

Trace we this heritage bright, founded this empire of thine—;
Though in the founding were they stedfast in faith and design,
Who e'en through danger and stress left on the primitive clod,
Tracks to the freedom of life,—Nature's first blessing from God.

Their's was the burden to bear, not the mere exploit for fame;
Their's was the strength that could hold what they in strength overcame;
Their's was the perilous climb,—ours but the standard to view,—
Glory of founding was theirs,—ours to maintain and renew.

And thine—the triumph O! King;—Ind's varied throngs until now,
Knew not a Conqueror who came with such a coming as thou:
Not as the mean of the earth but in one fellowship they,—
Hail thee their Monarch and Lord their friend and Protector to day.

GLAMIS.

[The above are two out of some score, of more or less merit, sent to us for insertion.—Ed. "B. G."

"OLD BOMBAY" EXHIBITION.

Last night a larger crowd than on the preceding evenings gathered in the Exhibition grounds and once again the native community was strongly represented. During the afternoon and early evening the band of the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, played popular programmes of music and the Karnatic band of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore also gave selections while later in the evening, the bandstand was occupied by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. The Himalayan Railway and the Joy Wheel still continue to be first favourites amongst the side-shows to which an addition has been made in the opening of the "House of Nonsense." This is a mysterious place, one room of which is sure to make the gloomiest man laugh, but the ways that lead to and from that room are uncanny. However, enough about the uncanniness—let the inquisitive discover it for themselves. The illuminations helped to enhance the amusements afforded by the sideshows and the many people present spent a pleasant evening.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S TRAINS.

The following Notice has been issued:—On account of the large number of school children travelling to their stands to-day, the special train already announced to leave Bandra at 2-15, will be followed by another special train immediately after. The second train will stop at Charni Road station. Only schools who have received passes to do so will be allowed to travel by these trains.

After the procession, two special trains for children will leave Church Gate Street station, as soon as possible after the procession. Children from the Sandhurst Road stands returning from Grant Road Station can find accommodation in special carriages, which will be provided in front of the first down train that runs after the procession. Only children belonging to schools who have received passes can travel in these special trains and carriages.

To commemorate the Visit of their Imperial Majesties, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart, has generously placed in the hands of Trustees the sum of Rs. 1,72,000 in aid of Jewish Charities. Before he left for Europe in March last, Sir Jacob added a lakh and a half of rupees to the funds of the School which bears his name and which is entirely supported by his contributions; so this fresh and well-timed gift to the cause of charity, made to mark a historic occasion, brings the sum of his benefactions during the current year only, to the handsome total of over three lakhs of rupees.

By the generosity of Mr. Keekabhoy M. Booty, the members of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association have been provided with seats on the Sandhurst Road stands for these the Royal Procession when a scroll bearing the inscription "Young Men's Mahomedan Association Greets India's Shah-en-Shah Malik-e-Muazzams" will be put up.

DEPARTURE PROGRAMME.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 1.

Programme of the departure of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress from Delhi on the 16th December 1911.

The King Emperor will leave Delhi on the afternoon of the 16th December, 1911, proceeding to Nepal and the Queen Empress will leave at the same time proceeding to Agra. At 10-45 a. m. the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi will by special desire of the King-Emperor assemble in the Audience Chamber of the Royal Camp to take leave of Their Imperial Majesties. On alighting from their carriage they will be met by an Aide-de-Camp to the King Emperor who will conduct them into the Audience Chamber. The Sirdars who accompany them will remain in the ante-room. At 11-15 a. m. the approach of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will be announced by a flourish of trumpets. As Their Imperial Majesties pass down the Chamber the Master of Ceremonies will announce the name of each Chief who will make the usual reverence. When the King Emperor and Queen Empress leave the apartment a second flourish of trumpets will be sounded and the Guards of Honour stationed outside will present arms. As they enter their carriage the band will play the National Anthem and the Guard of Honour drawn up at the place of departure will present arms. Their Imperial Majesties will proceed from the Camp to the Fort where they will enter their trains by the following route. Chavbarja, Ridge Road, Fatehpur Road, Kashmir Gate, Lothian Bridge, Lahore Gate of the Fort. The route will be lined by troops as on arrival and the troops will be massed on the Champ de Mars.

The procession will be formed as on the occasion of State Entry in the following order:—The Inspector General of Police, the Punjab; an Officer of the Army Headquarters; The British Cavalry Regiment of the escort; a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery; the Escort Staff, Army Headquarters Staff; Indian Trumpeters: the Assistant Herald; British.

Their Imperial Majesties will drive in a carriage and the procession will move in a trot. As the procession passes through the fort the various portions of the escort will file off and from up on the open ground at the side of main road leaving only the Heralds and Trumpeters, the Body Guard and Imperial Cadet Corps to enter the Selimgarh Bastion with the Royal Carriage. When their Imperial Majesties have entered the fort, a Royal Salute of 101 guns by salvoes of batteries will commence to be fired from the Ridge. At the end of each of which a feu de joie will be fired by the troops lining the route from the Ridge of the Fort. A Guard of Honour consisting of one of British Infantry, one Company of Indian Infantry and one Company of Volunteers will be drawn up at the foot of the steps leading to the platform. Their Imperial Majesties will be received on the platform by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and staff who will have arrived previously in a separate procession, also by the heads of Local Governments and Administrations. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Metropolitan of India, the Ordinary Members of the Governor General's Council, the Navy Commander-in-Chief, the General officer Commanding the Southern and Northern Armies, the Chiefs of the General Staff, the General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in India, the President of the Railway Board, the Commissioner of Delhi, and the members of the Durbar Committee, all of whom will have arrived previously by the Lahore gate of the Fort. A salute of 101 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the fort and the Guards of Honour will play the usual compliments as the King Emperor enters his train. Immediately after his departure the Queen Empress will leave by a second-train, the same ceremonies being observed. Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Hardinge will remain on the platform until their train is brought up when they will leave for Dehra Dun, the usual compliments being paid by the Guards of Honour. The high officials and others present on the platform will await Their Excellencies departure after which they will return to the Camp by the Lahore Gate and the Alipore Road.

The following Press communique is issued in the Foreign Office:—

The following instructions have been issued in regard to the dress to be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform at the following functions in Delhi during the Royal Visit:—

State Entry.—Full dress Civil Officers not riding in the Procession will wear trousers and not knee breeches.

Durbar.—Full dress with knee breeches.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 1.

The Governor of India have no confirmation of the alarmist rumours which found publication in Calcutta, regarding the Miri Mission. It may be recalled that the Mission is purely of a pacific nature and no special anxiety is felt regarding its safety.

There will be a large gathering of Veterans during the Durbar Week, and no less than eight hundred and eighty officers and men will be present, of which thirty will be Europeans. Major-General Hunter, a Crimean Officer, will be the senior Veteran present.

DURBAR BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Feather Weights:—Gunner Sadler, ("N." Battery, R. H. A.). versus Pte. Williams, (2nd Royal Fusiliers.) The former won on points. Pte. Robson, (Durham Light Infantry), versus Pte. Quinland, (South Lancashire Regiment.) Quinland was knocked out. Pte. Panton, (1st Middlesex Regiment) versus Pte. Foster, (Durham Light Infantry.) Foster scratched to Panton. Pte. Haldane, (Royal Scots), versus Gunner Thorogood, (8th Brigade R. F. A.) Thorogood scratched to Haldane.

Middle Weights.—Pte. Smith, (Manchester Regiment) versus Pte. Biddle, (Royal Berkshire Regiment.) The latter won after a stiff fight in and extra round. Pte. Ponting, (Royal Berkshire Regiment). versus Sgt. Knight, (Sussex Regiment.) After a close fight, Ponting got the referee's verdict. Lce. Cpl. McCarthy,(Connaught Rangers), versus Gunner Hawes (4th Brigade, R. F. A.) The latter won by a knock out in the second round. Gunner Hawes is a very hard hitter.

Bantam Weights.—Pte. Bradburg, (Durham Light Infantry), versus Pte. O'Keefe, (1st Middlesex Regiment,) the latter won on points. Pte. Martin, (Royal Scots). versus Pte. Clark, (West Riding Regiment). The former won on points. Clark put up a very plucky losing fight. Pte. Gisty, (Connaught Rangers, versus Dr. Jennings, (South Lancs. Regiment.) The latter won on points, and is a clean and smart hitter with a good guard.

Light Weights.—Pte. Regan, (4th K. H. R. Corps.) versus Cpl. Sherwood, 4th Worcester Regiment.) The latter won on points after giving his opponent severe punishment. Pte. Geake, (Highland Light Infantry,) versus Pte. Tanner, (Leinster Regiment.) The former won by a knock out in third round. Private Christian, (Lancashire Fusiliers), versus Pte. Hayes, 4th Worcester Regiment. The former won by a knock out in the first round. Pte. Reynolds (Connaught Rangers, versus Pte. Saunders, (Royal Irish Regiment.) The former won on points.

DURBAR FOOTBALL.

The second round of the Delhi Durbar Football tournament came to a close this evening with two matches. The first one was played between the North Lancashire Regiment and Durbar Light Infantry (5th Division). The Lancs. played a smart game and won two goals which their adversaries tried hard to equalise. The Durham forwards lacked combination and were considerably put out by the quick foot work of the Lancs. They, however, succeeded in once breaking through the defence of their opponents and equalised one goal to the satisfaction of their supporters.

In the second game the King's Shropshire Light Infantry snatched a good win at the expense of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. From the kick off the Infantry had glorious chances of scoring, but failed to do much in front, of the goal. The Shropshire men did wonderful work in the second half and scored the second goal after good display of attack and gave much trouble to their opponents on the other side. They were disheartened however when by a nice dodge and by a shoot at an angle the Welsh right-in man banged the leather into the net. A fine struggle ensued in the midst of which the Infantry scored their point of victory which the Fusiliers failed to equalise.

DURBAR POLO.

The fifth game in the Dubar Polo Tournament was played this evening, and after a contested game, the Scouts beat the 17th Lancers by a narrow margin of one goal, the total scores being eight goals to seven. The play at first resulted in a draw with seven goals on each side. An extra chukkar was played and the Scouts succeeded in securing an extra goal and thus won. Captain Barrett played well for the winners, and Captain Ainslie's best for the Lancers.

The teams were 17th Lancers.—1 Mr. Parbary; 2 Capt. Melville; 3. Mr. H. Turner and 4. Capt. V. N. Lockett.

The Scouts.—1 Mr. Miles; 2. Capt. Stewart; 2, Capt. Barrett; and 4. Col. Chanda Singh.

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the Bishop of Lahore will conduct Divine Service in the Lahore Investiture Shamiana in the King's Camp at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. next Sunday morning for the benefit of the visitors in Coronation Durbar area.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1st.

The Persians in India humbly offer their congratulations to Their Majesties on their Royal Visit to India but regret that had it not been for the present unfortunate Persian situation which has unexpectedly disheartened their joy would have been most cordial and unbounded.

QUEEN MARY.

A RECORD OF A GRACIOUS LIFE.

A dainty little volume, "a succession of sidelights on a life that has yet to be lived," as the author, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, calls it, has just been published by Messrs. Nelson, having her Majesty Queen Mary for its theme. "I have endeavoured to give," writes the author, "very imperfectly, a faithful portrait and impression of her Majesty. The story is in no sense complete. At best it is but a succession of sidelights on a life the more important part of which has yet to be lived; but I have thought that at this time of general rejoicing it might be opportune to place on record a few of the many characteristics that have endeared her Majesty to all classes of the community,, whether domiciled in the Motherland or in the Dominions Overseas. I do not claim, nor pretend to claim, any special mandate for undertaking so responsible a yet so congenial a task beyond the fact that I was entrusted with the duty of preparing the Memoir of the Queen's mother, her late Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, who honoured me with her friendship for a number of years. In the early part of this book I have drawn largely on the material collected by me for that purpose, while my later information has been obtained from a source on which every reliance may be placed." The book is divided into a dozen chapters, the first dealing with the Cambridge family, and a second and third with the Queen's parents and her childhood. Then we are told of the Royal lady's early married life, the Colonial tour she shared with her husband, and of the memorable and brilliant journey to India. Then there follows the accession, a glance at Queen Mary's interests in the cause of charity, and other-incidents of more recent times.

The writer has obviously found more than enough material at hand under these headings to fill a volume of modest size. He has succeeded in bringing together a series of incidents and stories certain to be read with, pleasure and interest in every part of the Empire. The early chapters are, by no means, the least attractive. They show the simple and sensible way in which the future Queen was brought up. "Except for the usual winter sojourn at Kensington Palace and the visits paid occasionally to 'Aunt Augusta' at Strelitz, Princess May spent most of her girlhood at White Lodge. Lessons occupied the greater part of the morning; but the Duchess of Teck was no exacting mother; she liked to see her daughter enjoying herself to the full, and the afternoon, as a rule, was passed out of doors. Sometimes the cousins would drive down from Marlborough House and have a romp in the garden, while many were the tea picnics at Coombe Wood, then the property of the Duke of Cambridge. In this way Princess May had ample opportunities for Nature study, which she turned to good account, quickly learning the names and habits of different plants and flowers."

As the Princess grew up she developed that keen interest in the condition of the poorer people which she still manifests, and several stories are recorded here of the deep pity suffering always drew from her. One of these stories must serve as an example of many.

Out of her allowance the Princess set apart a sum to give away to the children of the poor, and many a little heart was made glad with a gift from Princess May. Christmas, New Year, and birthday cards were carefully preserved by her and arranged in scrap-books for homes and hospitals; while every cotillon favour, toy, and ribbon was put aside, to be despatched in due course to some institution founded to alleviate the sufferings of the young. Princess May's kindness to a consumptive boy is still remembered and often spoken about. She went constantly to see the little lad, and sitting down by his bedside in the cottage, talked and read to him. Her last visit was on a Sunday on her way to church. She knew the end was near, and gently kissing the child, with tears in her eyes, bade him a last good-bye.

On May 3, 1893, came the tidings that Princess May was betrothed to the son of the Heir-Apparent, and in course of time White Lodge was busily engaged in the wedding preparations. Both the Princess and her mother insisted upon the trousseau being of British manufacture—"that all the silk should come from England, all the flannel from Wales, all the tweeds from Scotland, and every yard of lace and poplin from Ireland." The writer's sketch of the happy married life that followed is charming, and he deals at some length with the voyage round the world and the Royal tourist's delight in all she saw. Australia seems to have especially impressed her. "It seems so wonderful to be actually in Australia," the Princess wrote to a friend in the old country. "It is like a second England, with the same people and the same towns, only the scenery is different. Truly Melbourne is a marvellous city for fifty years' standing. I do not wonder that Australians are proud of their doings." The Indian journey was equally successful, though, like the earlier one, it necessitated a long separation from home. Writing on the eve of her departure from the East, the Princess says: "We are leaving India, where we have spent four and a half happy months, with intense regret. But how I am looking forward to seeing the dear children. It has indeed been a wonderful tour, and we have learned much from our varied experiences. The religions in India interest me exceedingly."

Of her Majesty's life in England, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke has much to tell in this graceful volume of record and incident, and he concludes his last chapter with a tribute to her Majesty's gracious and kindly qualities. "No Queen of England ever entered upon her queenly estate better qualified to fill that exalted position. No Queen ever had a greater hold on the affections of the people. By every class, in every clime throughout the Empire, the same sentiments find expression—respect and admiration for her lofty ideals, true patriotism, family devotion, strong sense of duty, warm, heart, and above all, for her reverent regard for religion."

THE ROYAL DYNASTY.

By A. C. Fox-Davies.

Of Lincoln's Inn. Barrister-at-Law.
Editor of "Armorial Families": Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry. "Their Majesties' Court," &c., &c.

The flight of King Manoel from Portugal and the assassination of his father, the abdication of King Milan, and the murder of the late King and Queen of Servia, the Empress of Austria, and many another European ruler, all only indicate the peril of a throne. To justify the ancient tag, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Once in the execution of Charles I, has England seen "red" and stained its hands in blood, but the exclusion of James II and the Stuart line has left us, like most other States, with a pretender, the Princess Mary of Bavaria, who, fortunately for our internal peace, strenuously declines to pretend.

In England we start our history with a knowledge of William the Conqueror, who wrested the throne from King Harold, the only elected king we ever had. Some of us have heard of Alfred the Great, though it is to be feared that he had never burnt those cakes his fame would have been less. Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror was a descendant, though not the heir of Alfred, but the Plantagenet kings were more nearly the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty through the marriage of Henry I with Matilda, daughter of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, sister and heir of Edgar Atheling.

If Robert Bruce were the senior amongst the surviving coheirs when he succeeded to the throne of Scotland, the Stuarts really were the right heirs not only of the ancient kings of Scotland but also of the Saxon kings of England, as well as of the Plantagenets and the Tudors.

William Rufus, slain in the New Forest, the murder of Prince Arthur, Edward II murdered in Berkeley Castle, Richard II murdered at Pontefract, Henry II murdered in the Tower of London, Edward V murdered with his brother in the Tower, Richard III killed at the battle of Bosworth, and Charles I beheaded in Whitehall, are our own list of tragedies in the contest for the Crown, and yet Charles I had united in his person the heirships of the dynasties which had preceded him. But the story goes the James I was not a Stuart at all, but a changeling, and that the infant child of Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley died, and was buried at the foot of a staircase in Holyrood Palace. The skeleton of a child was found there, but there are unromantic antiquaries who cynically point out that no reference to any such tradition can be traced until after the finding of the skeleton.

The alliances, matrimonial and otherwise, of Charles II open a wide field of romance, for there is more than can be dismissed lightly in the suggestion that the Duke of Monmouth may have been a legitimate son of Charles II.

And there is a weird legend of the marriage of Queen Elizabeth and Leicester, and the birth of a son—Bacon. There are cryptograms in Shakespear to prove it, and only within the last few weeks a book has been published to prove that Queen Elizabeth was really a man.

But for good or ill England made an end of Divine Right when James II left us, and Dutch William was put upon the throne, and the Georges rule us by virtue of the Act of Settlement, an Act passed in the Commons by a majority of one—and that one a drunken Welsh Member, who voted in the wrong lobby by mistake.

When Culloden had finally shattered the hopes of of the Stuarts, dynastic troubles in this country came to an end, and the last of the direct line of the Stuarts, Cardinal York, bequeathed such of the regalia as remained in his hands to King George III. The Legitimist claim, which cites Princess Mary of Bavaria as the true heir, is merely a matter of interesting antiquarian research.

With the death of Queen Victoria, the dynasty of Guelph or Brunswick—whichever may be its more correct description—came to an end, and with King Edward VII began the dynasty of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—through which house King George traces his real male pedigree.

As a male descent the King of England shares it in common with the kings of Saxony, Belgium and Portugal, all of whom are closely related to him, and that pedigree running back as it does to the remotest historical antiquity, is probably the finest and most authentic continuous male descent now known.

The pedigrees of the Emperor of Japan and the Negus of Abyssinia are asserted to be of far greater length, but it is doubtful how far Oriental authentication can be compared with European.

Wittekind the Great, the first Duke of Saxony, died in the year 807. He fought with Charlemagne, and one wonders whether it ever dawned on either of those two antagonists that their blood would mingle in the future, and that time would come when their descendants would sit on every Christian throne in Europe. Did Charlemagne, when he finally conquered Wittekind, ever think that his own line would be overthrown, whilst the line of his vanquished foe would rule the greatest Empire the world has ever known?

From Wittekind I, descended Theodoric II, Count of Wettin and Landsberg, who died 1034, having married Matilda, daughter of the Margrave of Meissen, by whom he had a son Thimo, whose son Conrad, married Lintgardis sister of the Emperor Conrad III. He was invested with the dignity of Margrave of Meissen by the Emperor Lothair, who also gave him the Margraves of Lower Lusatia in 1136.

To Conrad "the Great" succeeded his son Otho "the rich" and grandson Albert "the proud," who was poisoned by one of his servants in 1195, being succeeded by his brother Theodore who in his turn was poisoned in 1222. Théodore who was also Count of Weissenfels married the heiress of Thuringia Judith daughter of Herman the Landgrave, a direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Henry, their son succeeded his father as Margrave of Meissen and his mother as Landgrave of Thuringia was surnamed "the Illustrious" and married a daughter of the Duke of Austria. Albert "the froward" their son had trouble with his wife, a daughter of the Emperor Frederick II. She preferred flight to assassination, and one of her ladies, Cunigund von Eisenberg, took her place. Albert died in 1314, and was succeeded by his son Frederick I, his grandson Frederick "the grave" and great grandson Frederick "the valiant" whose wife brought him Coburg. He died in 1380.

His son Frederick "the warlike" reigned jointly with his brothers as Margrave of Meissen, and with them purchased Saalfeld. In 1422 the Duchy of Upper Saxony, together with the dignities of Elector, and Arch-Marshal of the Roman Empire, which were attached to the Duchy devolved on this Frederick who married a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, and died in 1428.

His son Frederick "the gentle" married a daughter of Ernest, Archduke of Austria, and had two sons, Ernest and Albert, from whom are traced the two great divisions of the House of Saxony, which are still known as the Earnestine and Albertine lines. In the division between them, after reigning jointly for twenty years, Ernest took Thuringia with the electoral dignity, and it is with him that we are concerned. Albert became Margrave of Meissen, and from him the King of Saxony descends.

Ernest, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, had two sons, the elder being Frederick "the Wise," who founded the University of Wittenberg, and was the protector of Martin Luther. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother John "the Constant," whose first wife was Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

Their son, John Frederick "the Magnanimous," taken prisoner at the battle of Mulberg, in 1547, was deprived of the Electorate. He married Sybilla, the sister of that Anne of Cleves, who for the brief space of some six months held the unhappy post of wife to our own King Henry VIII.

They had two sons, John Frederick, Duke and founder of the line of Saxe Gotha, which became extinct in 1638, and John William, the founder of the house of Saxe-Weimar. He is, in this country, chiefly notable for his proposal to Queen Elizabeth. She having flatly refused, a substitute was found in Dorothy, daughter of the Elector Palatine. Their younger son, John, Duk of Weimar, had a ninth son, Ernest "the Pious," founder of the modern house of Saxe-Gotha, who was the father of seven sons, Frederick of Saxe-Gotha, Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, Henry of Saxe-Romhild, Christian of Saxe-Eisenberg, Ernest of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and John Ernest of Saxe-Saalfeld.

Of these seven, the lines of Frederick, Albert Henry, and Christian, are all now extinct, and Ernest was the ancestor of the present Saxe-Altenburg line.

The younger son of John Ernest, by his second wife, was Francis Josias. Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld and Coburg, who was succeeded in turn by his son Ernest Frederick and his grandson Francis Frederick, who, by his wife, a daughter of Count Henry XXIV of Reuss, had three sons and two daughters.

The eldest son Ernest Frederick, succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, but the second son, Ferdinand, was the father of Ferdinand, who married Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, and was ancestor of King Manuel.

The third son, Leopold, married the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV. He was elected King of the Belgians in 1831, and for his second wife married a daughter of Louis Phillippe.

Of the two daughters above referred to, one married a Russian Grand Duke, but the other, Mary Louisa Victoria, married first the Prince of Leiningen, and, secondly, the Duke of Kent, by whom she was the mother of Queen Victoria. It is in this way that the Gleichen family, who descend from the first marriage of the Duchess of Kent, are so closely related to our own Royal family.

Ernest Frederick, Duke of the Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, had two sons, Ernest, who succeeded his father as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Albert, husband of Queen Consort, who married his first cousin, Queen Victoria, and predeceased his brother. At the death of Duke Ernest, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, renounced for himself and his issue the succession to the Duchy, which then passed to the late Duke of Edinburgh. His only son, Prince Alfred, died in the lifetime of the Duke, so that at the Duke of Edinburgh's death an heir had again to be sought. Both the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, renounced their right of succession, and the Duchy then passed to the young Duke of Albany, who is now the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

All the descendants of the Prince Consort have borne over the Royal Arms of Great Britain and Ireland an inescutcheon of the arms of Saxony, the crown of rue in bend vert upon the barry field of gold and black, but King Edward and King George both, on succeeding to the Crown, dropped it. All the other members of the Royal Family who are descendants of Queen Victoria continue its use, and are Dukes and Duchesses of Saxony, and Princes and Princesses of Sax-Coburg and Gotha.

Her Majesty the Queen, daughter of the late Duke of Teck, is in her own right entitled to quarter the arms of England through her mother, who, in her issue, became at the death of the late Duke of Cambridge an heiress of the Cambridge line. But these are the old George III Royal Arms, with the inescutcheon of Hanover.

KING'S REPLY TO ADEN ADDRESS.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 1.

The following is His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's reply to the address presented by the residents of Aden:—

I thank you on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for your loyal address and for the hearty welcome which the community of Aden has extended to us. No more fitting spot could have been chosen on which to give expression to these sentiments of personal attachment and devotion than here beneath the statue of my beloved grandmother, Queen Victoria. It is a source of sincere pleasure to us to revisit your famous port and to assure ourselves of its continued progress and prosperity situated on the threshold of India and forming a connecting link between Great Britain and Australia. Aden is an object of peculiar interest to the whole of the British Empire and the responsibilities which you as citizens of the Empire are called upon to assume become year by year of increasing importance. I have learnt with great satisfaction of the steady expansion of your trade, and I trust that the investigations which are now in course of completion will give you the improved and adequate water-supply upon which your health and well-being so largely depend. The reclamations which have been made upon the sea face will afford the space which you require for the development of your town, and I rejoice at the decision to reserve a portion of them for a recreation ground. We thank you for your good wishes and prayers on our behalf and you may rest assured that we shall ever feel the warmest interest in your welfare and prosperity."

MR. MATHESON LANG AND COMPANY.

Last Night.

"Romeo and Juliet," the exquisite story of the ill-fated lovers of Verona, the most perfect love story in the world's literature, has been chosen for the forewell performance of Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton; it is one of their most famous performances. Mr. Lang's memorable revival at the Lyceum Theatre, which was the finest of his great Shakespearean productions in London, proved the most successful of modern times. Deep regret will be felt that their stay amongst us has been so brief and their many friends will assemble at the Opera House to-night, to wish them God-speed.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ENGLIRH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Inter alia, Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the intensity of the feeling shown by the speakers. This is undesirable. For instance, here is what Miss Christabal Pankhurst said a few evenings ago at a meeting at the Pavilion Theatre. Speaking of the male and his glorification she announced: if there were to be votes for all men there must be votes for all women. But manhood suffrage was an unmixed evil and they were there to fight against it, not only because they were women, but because they had some regard for the stability and integrity of the Constitution. The glorification of the male just because he was a male was a plunge into barbarism, the negation of progress and a monstrous proposal which women would fight against with every bit of their strength. On the other hand we see her whilom comrade in arms, Mrs. Billington Grieg attacking her because she is not sufficiently anti-male; that she is suffragette without being feministe. It must have been a painful surprise when this attack developed. In the opinion of many people this distinction between the suffragette and the feministe is the real factor in the situation. Almost all women and nearly half the men in the country to-day are probably in favour of votes being given to women. But only a handful of women and a very few men are at all feminist in their ideals.

A PARALLEL.

The circumstances attending the selection of Mr. Bonar Law to be leader of the Opposition has inevitably recalled the parallel incident of the selection of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to fill the post of leader to the Liberals when they too were in the Opposition. Anent that affair the *Westminster Gazette* tells an amusing story. It declares that when Sir William Harcourt resigned with Lord Morley—the plain Mr. Morley—with him, the claim of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to the offer of the leadership of the party could not be reasonably overlooked, in view of the length of service and record. Nobody wanted him as leader: nobody believed he would accept the position if it were offered him So as a compliment to his virtues it was offered to him as a matter of form and the party wire-pullers went to work busily to select another man. . . Their pleasant labours in the direction were harshly and abruptly terminated by the reply of Sir Henry in the affirmative! The story is a good one and it is possible it may be true.

BANK OF BURMA.

Meeting of Bombay Shareholders.

A meeting was held of the shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Burma at Messrs. Little and Co.'s offices yesterday evening, Connoillor D. E. Wacha, J. P. presiding. The Committee meeting was convened for the purpose of considering a reply, which has been received from the directors of the Bank of Rangoon on the subject of who should be appointed as liquidator of the Bank's affairs. A telegram having been received from the directors to the effect that they were unable to accept the proposal that Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee, barrister of Rangoon, be appointed as joint-liquidator, they proposed as an alternative that Mr. F. Fergusson, C.A., and Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Co., C.A., of Rangoon, be appointed joint-liquidators, providing that Mr. Fergusson would accept similar fees to those tendered by the Rangoon firm. The telegram stated in deference to the wishes expressed by the Bombay Committee that they had postponed the general meeting of shareholders in Rangoon from the 2nd December to the 16th.

A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Saxon Davies and seconded by Mr. Noble that Mr. Fergusson be asked to be present. On Mr. Fergusson's arrival, he was asked by Mr. Noble, whether he would consent to act jointly with Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Co, to which Mr. Fergusson replied that he was not prepared to do that, as desided responsibility in the early stages of investigation would not be conducive to the best results, but was prepared to accept the appointment of sole provisional liquidator. In reply to a question from a member of the committee as to what course he would take if he were appointed sole provisional liquidator, he stated that he would ascertain the actual position of the Bank and the nature of the investments, together with other information material to the interests of the shareholders and depositors. He also stated that he was not prepared to accept the terms proposed by the directors as to his fees.

A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Saxon-Davies and seconded by Mr. Sohrab R. Davar that this meeting resolves that Mr. Fergusson be appointed sole provisional liquidator, with a committee of inspection composed of some of the largest shareholders and depositers of the Bank with some member or members of a local independent firm of C. A's or solicitors or both.

This resolution was carried. It was also resolved "that the Committee thanks the Board of Directors for having kindly postponed the day of the meeting to 16th December. 1911," "that the original terms telegraphed, as Mr. Fergusson's terms, be recommended for acceptance to the Directors."

It was then arranged that a committee meeting be held once a day at 12 noon (S. T.) The solicitors, Messrs. Little & Co., were instructed to wire to the directors to the above effect.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valencia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st December, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	30	11	25 p.m	2	13
Teheran ...	1	1	p.m.	—	55
Suez.....	1	1	35 p.m.	1	1

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting station, on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief in the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the undermentioned medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute or chronic, Sarcocle, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 26 vegetable drugs and 26 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and of the abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rester happiness under such condition and delivery miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured in a shorter time old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid as Mellbee and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or purulent discharges from the nose, the formation of tubes or lobes in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

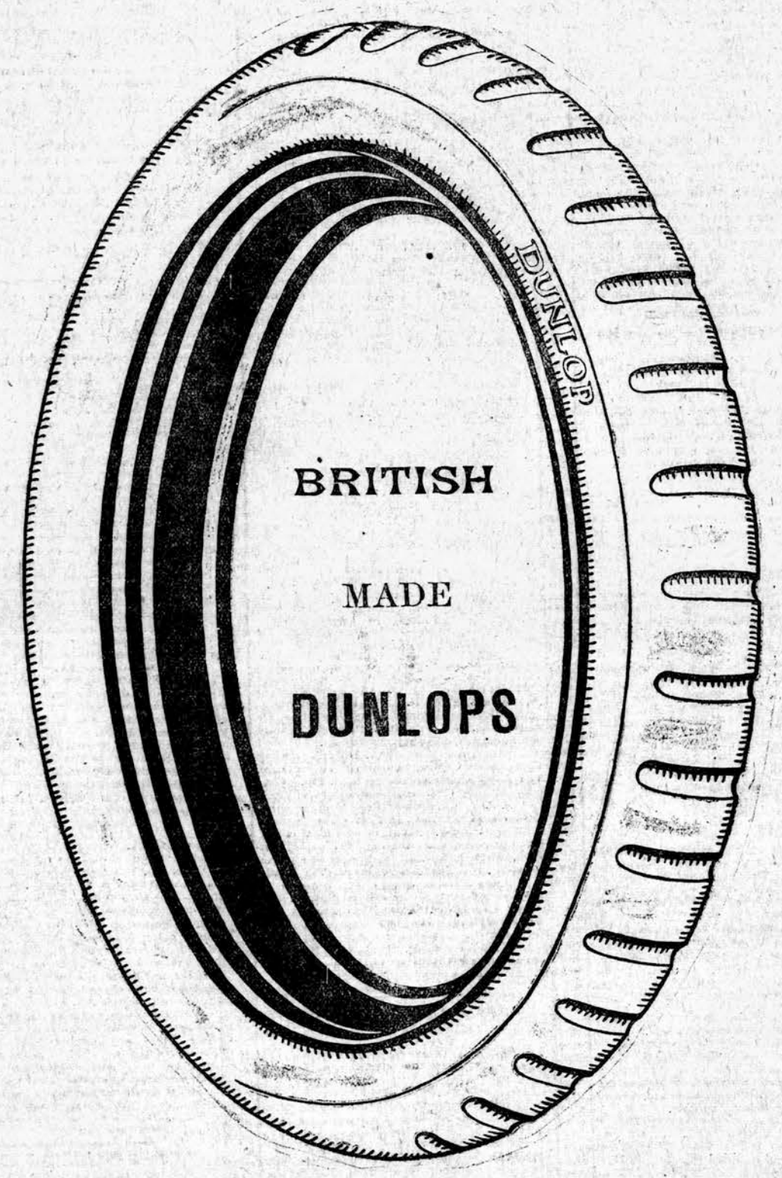
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Prices as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs

DUNLOPS

By Appointment to H. I. M. The KING EMPEROR.

ROYAL DELHI DURBAR.



120 New Motor Cars recently imported for special use of Their Majesties, the Government of India, and Visitors at the Delhi Durbar are all fitted with

Visitors will be well advised in fitting tyres manufactured by the premier company, their celebrated grooved and leather steel studded patterns being

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

and

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

LISTS AND PRICES OF ALL AGENTS—FREE ON APPLICATION.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.,

3, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 188 c, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

FURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
AGENTS WANTED. *Address:* Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 1.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	...	78 3-8		1-8
do. Rentes	...	95 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	94 1-2	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	...	64 1-4	unchgd	
se Silver in London	...	25 9-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	...	25 5-16	1-16	
ar Silver in New York	...	Closed.		
xchange on London at Paris	...	25·21 1-2	1 1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	...	20·45 1-2	unch d	
do. do. New York	...	Closed.		
iscount Bank of England Rate	...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills		21st Sept		
do. 3 months' sight	...	3 5-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-8	unchgd	
iscount day-to-day Loans	...	2 3-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	3	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount paid into Bank of England about £ 300,000.
The Bombay Mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£51,400,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Public Deposits	...£22,100,000	Dec. £ 7,000
Other Deposits	...£40,600,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Government Securities	£14,400,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£28,900,000	Dec. £100,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,100,000	Inc. £300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot		Steady, Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Holders unwilling to accept lower prices.	
Total Sales	...	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000 ,,
Imports	...	3,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...	5·13+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr'
4·90	4·91	4·91	4·93	4·94
—01	unchgd	—02	—02	—03
April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
4·96	4·98	5·00	5·01	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

Holiday in America—Markets closed.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 35 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 36 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 2-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do, Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gaseed, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52 unchgd
Do, Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports,—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd
Do, Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...57 1-2 unchgd
Do, Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest value.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Nearest value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... Market closed.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 4 1-2 unchgd
Nov. Dec.—Value—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Brazers ..... £ 70 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 3-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M S ... ... £59 1-15 +1-3
FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 12/-.—Value.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19-3 3-4
Do, Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull, very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nothing doing.
Do, Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16 0 1-2—2 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady at rather better prices but not much doing.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 1-2—2 1-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Very quiet, prices easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 unchanged
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-3
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull.
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta Dec.
Do, do. July-Oct—1912
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.
Do. July-Oct.—1912
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ....
Do. July-Oct.—1912.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.
Do. July-Oct.—1912.
Tone—Dull, prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [1st DEC. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported by
1 Box Gold bullion ...	Rs. 57,600	London	Hongkong Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	24	28,573
B B and C I Railway ...	27	32,184

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened dull at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Very little business has been done, and the Banks closed early for Exchange business. To-morrow the Banks will be closed. Far Eastern rates are steady.

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137
Shanghai "	...182 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
There has been little doing in the bazaar to-day. Closing rates are as under.
We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement	...	" 96 1 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 25 9-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 25 5-16. New York was closed for a holiday. The local market is steadier, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs	23 15 0
Australian "	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	"	14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	64 7 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	64 7 0
" 2nd "	...	"	64 7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, the whole 40 lakhs were alloted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. No T.T. was allotted. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 46·60 lakhs. Next week 40 lakhs is to be allotted.
After the above sales extras were allotted of 1·80 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d.
The steamer which left London on the 10th November, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 17th November, brings £110,000 bar gold and £60,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 24,40,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 15,20,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 7,00,000
Total...			... ,, 46,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 17th November, and comes with the mail of the 24th November, brings £120,000 Bar Gold, and £80,000 Silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 10,80,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 23,90,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 5,40,000
Total...			... ,, 39,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 24th November and comes with the mail of the 1st December brings £110,000 bar gold, £270,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 23,50,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 12,90,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 5,40,000
Total...			... ,, 41,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	4,66,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	12,56,000
Sundries	40,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	4,03,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	97,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	2,60,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	4,83,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,24,000	.....
Bullion	.....	13,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	1,55,000
Sundries	9,000	.....
Cash	.....	11,92,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	53,687	67,955	— 14,268
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Nov.	195,371	263,737	— 68,366
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	2,132	8,336	— 6,204
China ...			
Japan ...	2,053	3,458	— 1,405
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	4,185	11,824	— 7,639
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 30th Nov.			
Europe ...	13,929	101,703	— 87,777
China ...	Nil	7	— 7
Japan ...	39,717	43,152	— 3,435
Coast Ports ...	5,581	1,092	+ 4,489
Total...	59,227	145,957	— 83,730
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	7,428	29,309	— 21,880
China ...			
Japan ...	27,053	9458	— 17,598
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 4th November, 4,498 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 31st July 1911—9,958 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	10,832	27,322	35,308
Central India ...	323	491	572
Barsee and Nagur ...	891	1,622	3,320
Berar	16,261	54,638	28,815
Central Provinces ...	14,316	44,537	10,060
Total Comras ...	42,622	128,570	78,375
Dholleras	342	2,398	5,243
Broach	394	894	83
Comptas and Dharwar. ...	216	8,856	12,555
Westerns	325	4,430	975
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	4,733	29,688	160,375
Bengals, (Rajputana) ...	158	281	3,371
Sind	811	6,370	2,625
Persian	95	323	78
American	3,221	6,589	3
Egyptian	nil	240	146
Other sorts	65	7,282	2
Total ...	53,687	195,371	263,737

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000 a
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 23rd Nov., 1911	195,871
	495,871
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 23rd Nov. 1911	59,227
	436,144
Afloat	34,484
	401,660
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	180,000
	221,660
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 24th Nov. 1911... ...	219,171
Difference since last week	+2,491

a Revised estimate.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The tendency of the Home markets during the past week has been downwards and prices show a decline all round. At the same time there is no indication of a continued or heavy fall, but rather a gradual return to about the previous lowest level of this season. We have before expressed our opinion that, under ordinary circumstances, fluctuations around 5d. were probable until the close of the year and, at present, we see no reason to alter this opinion. Speculators are almost out of the market, and the only thing likely to affect prices will be the publication of the final Bureau Report giving the estimate of the crop, which will reach here about the 9th December, probably with the sixth Ginners' Report. The American markets were closed yesterday.
The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences
Futures Dec. ...	9·26	9·06	—·20
,, Mar. ...	9·17	8·90	—·27
Spot ...	9·45	9·30	—·15
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·20	8·95	—·25
,, Mar. ...	9·26	9·00	—·26
Spot ...	9 1-2	9 1-4	—1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov-Dec...	5·01	4·90	—·11
,, Jan-Feb. ...	5·00	4·91	—·09
Spot ...	5·24	5·13	—·11

Fluctuations in the local market have been narrow and little business has been done in contract during the week. Exporters here at times bought Dommras, but there has also been some selling of Bengals and Broach by shipping firms. The bazaar has been holding aloof, and dealers are disinclined to sell for forward delivery as rain up-country will probably cause damage to class in the Berars, Central Provinces and in Khandeish. Cotton from these districts has so far been of exceptionally nice quality, and, but for the recent rain, it was anticipated that there would be a good demand for these styles during the season. It is however difficult yet to ascertain how much damage has been done.
For ready cotton the demand has been moderate. Japan Shippers are buying quietly, but for Europe there is very little enquiry. Mills are taking cotton for their actual requirements.
Weather conditions during the week have been unfavourable. More or less continuous rain has occurred in the Central Provinces. Rain has also fallen in the Berars and heavy rain in parts of Khandeish. Light showers are reported in the Broach districts, which however should be favourable for the crop. In the South rain is needed.

LATER.

Speculators have been buying and the market closes steadier as under.
All markets will be closed to-morrow owing to the arrival of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	253	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,	253-4	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	251	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal	,,	249	,,
Fine M G Dhamnagaon-Pulgaon	,,	247	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola ...	,,	246	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	,,	237	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	231	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	250	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	,,	244	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	228	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	37,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·90	4·91	4·93	4·94
—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·96	4·98	5·00	5·01	5·01
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The markets both here and at Home have advanced during the past week, and prices to-day are about 5 annas per cwt : (both for ready and forward) above last week's values. Receipts of New Crop are expected here next month and it is quite possible. We may see easier markets a little later on.
We quote :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 11 13 6 B.T.
Apl.-May ...	...	...	,, 10 4 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has ruled very steady during the week and prices are slightly higher all round. Stocks are small and this tends to keep up rates.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	2 0 B.T.
,, Yellow ,, ...	,,	8	9 0 B.T.
,, ,, Guzerat ...	,,	8	13 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, Apr.-May ...	,,	8	1 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is easier under the influence of favourable weather for Rabi crops. Holders of stocks are willing to sell at present values, and a fair amount of business is passing both for exports and with local mills.
We quote:—

Ready White Pessi ...	Rs.	4	14 0 R.T.
,, Karachi ...	,,	5	0 0 ,,
White Delhi April-May ...	,,	5	2 6 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—
Slight fluctuations have occurred during the week, but on the whole the market has been steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—

Ready White Khandeish ...	Rs.	58	0 0
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan ...	,,	56	0 0
Black Kutai do. ...	,,	48	0 0
Red Jubbulpore do. ...	,,	52	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
A quiet but steady market.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	10 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
The market is rather steadier.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	7 7 0 R.T
Apl-May	...	Rs.	35 10 0 B.T

COTTONSEED :—
The Market has been quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	25 12 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Market steady.
We quote :—

Dec-Jan.	...	...	Rs. 43-4-0

MOWRASSED :—
Prices have advanced and the market is firm.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs	7 12 0 B.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	53,687 bales
Wheat	...	...	32,958 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	2,298 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	342 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	91,933 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	499 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	25,820 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	12,329 ,,
Rice	...	...	47,020 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	9,313 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	94,439 ,,
Mowrasseed	...	...	3,935 ,,
Gram	...	...	16,780 ,,
Joowar	...	...	6,543 ,,
Maize	...	...	9,951 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—We have no change to report. The market continues quiet with little demand.
WHITE GOODS.—Market quiet and unchanged.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues quiet, and prices are receding slightly in sympathy with quotations from the Home markets.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The Home market is firm. Makers will only give distant shipment. Here the demand is rather better.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—We have no change to report in the market.
DROGUETS.—The Home markets continue firm. Distant shipment can only be obtained from makers. Bombay market quiet, but demand increasing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market again shows an advance during the week, and the latest quotation is £72. Our market has also advanced but the Rupee rate only covers £69. There is no chance of business with such disparity of prices.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Ohukkar" per two tins ...	3	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Ohukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	11	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	12	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	6	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	11	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	5	0
Anchor Tins per pair	3	12	0
Shell Brand 150° in Cases per case	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case	.....		

		Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	,, 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	,, 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	,, 4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	,, 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...135°	American	,, 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,, 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins ,, 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,, 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		,, 3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125° Steady.		,, 3 10 0

SHARES.

The market is dull and declining. Rates have declined specially of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,765 ; Bank of India have changed hands at and about Rs. 66 1-2 to Rs. 67. Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 51. Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 7 3-4; Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 80. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 142 1-2. New Berars at Rs. 545. New Mofussils have declined to Rs. 770. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Mfg., shares after touching Rs. 450, have declined to Rs. 435; Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 270; Colaba Land and Mill Co's., shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,320; Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,870; Connoughts are quiet at Rs. 215; Crescent's at Rs. 80; David's at Rs. 415. Empress have declined to Rs. 205; Edward Sassoon to Rs. 205; Fazulbhoy to Rs. 252 1-2; Finlay's to Rs. 275; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 735; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,420; Manockjee Petits' to Rs. 2,660; Morarjee Gooculdas to Rs. 2,750; New Great Eastern to Rs. 180: Phœnix to Rs. 22 1-2; Sholapur to Rs. 4,150; Standara's to Rs. 1,145; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,220. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading Coporation are unchanged at Rs. 570; Bombay Electrics, S.T.Tramway Company, Limited ordinary shares at Rs. 148 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 173 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are at Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 285. Central India Mining Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 30 1-2; Marshland Price Company preference shares at Rs. 75 C. D. Port Canning have declined to Rs. 762 1-2. A good lot of Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares was placed at Rs. 66 1-2, deferred at Rs. 115 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 164. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,015 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 245. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old shares are steady at Rs. 655 ; new shares are quiet at Rs. 615; Amritsar Pattis are quiet at Rs. 127; Tapty Valleys have improved to Rs. 505; Central Provinces to Rs. 35 and Guzerat Railways to Rs. 30 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	335
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1765
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1700
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 ,,	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	10
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	109
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	69
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 ,,	10
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	8
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	60
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$125	$125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	40
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach Ulty	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	294	1330
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingalee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	145
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	380
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	160
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	282
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	770
New Berar	500	500	40	645
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	715
Oomri	100	113	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	700
Sura City	200	200	20	355½
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	630
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Advent Sunday.—3rd December.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy :Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E Flat. Hymns, 48, 203, 556, 208 ; 5 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—the Lord Bishop of Bombay ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong plain. Canticles—Stanford in B Flat. Anthem—Send out thy Light.—Gounod. Hymns—193, 27. Collections for Indo-British Institution. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p. m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.
All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : Rev E B Hill ; 8 a. m. Matins ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a. m. and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a m. Parade Service ; 5-30 p m, Sunday School; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist. St. Andrew's Day. Daily—8-30 a m, Matins daily ; 5-0 p m, Evensong daily.
Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev J H Robinson ; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon ; Collections for the N.C.O. Forward Fund.
St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion ; 8-45 a m Matins: 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—Rev J Andrew Smith.
St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy ; Rev Father Bisco. Langmore and Chard—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany ; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist ; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher—Father Nicholson. Alms for S.P.G.
Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy; The Rev W J M Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—7-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins and Litany; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. B. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.
St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—Sundays : 10 a. m., Holy Communion : 7 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Week days—Daily Prayer, at 9 p.m.
Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.
Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter —Clergy ; Rev, Father Moore ; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English ; 7-35 a.m. Marathi ; 9 a.m. Gujerathi ; 4 p. m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.
The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-30 p m, Evensong and Sermon.
St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy : Rev J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu ; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-30 a m, Masses ; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.
Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers : 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.
St. Joseph's Church, Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.
St Ann's

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WANTED TO KNOW.

Willie—Pa!
Pa—Yes.
Willie—Teacher says we're here to help other
Pa—Of course, we are.
Willie—Well, what are the others here for?

PLAYING THE GAME.

After having a good dinner at a cookshop Tim was leaving when the landlord called for payment; but Tim was penniless.

The landlord, after thinking for a few minutes, promised to let him off on condition that he did the same at a rival's opposite.

Sorry, said Tim, I went there yesterday and they let me off if I came here to-day.

HE LOST.

A golfer who was noted for his meanness noticed one day that a strange boy was carrying his clubs.

You're not the boy I've always had before, he said

No, sir, replied the lad You see, we tossed who'd be caddie for you.

Oh, I see said the golfer And you won?

No, answered the caddie, I lost.

TAKING NO RISKS.

A lady who is exceedingly fond of animals had an odd experience while waiting at a city railway station for a belated train.

In the next seat to her sat a small dog, which evidently belonged to an elaborately dressed woman just beyond.

He was a friendly little fellow, and looked up at the first-mentioned lady with a wag of his tail, as though desirous of making friends. She leaned down and patted him on the head.

His mistress immediately reached out and took her precious pet into her lap.

Pardon me, she said apologetically but my dog is not allowed to kiss strangers.

THAT HOTEL BILL.

I shall refuse to pay for attendance, said the irate tourist who had been staying at an old-fashioned country hotel, and who had just been presented with his bill. Why, the bells in the rooms are a perfect disgrace. Everything I wanted I had to fetch for myself. Indeed, I must have spent some hours in tugging at these bell pulls.

It is true we have charged for attendance, said the smiling proprietor, but we have charged you nothing for your physical culture course.

Physical culture course, exclaimed the tourist in surprise; I don't know what you mean.

The daily use of our dumb bells, was the cool retort.

HONESTY HIS BEST POLICY.

A train travelling through Mexico was held up by masked bandits. Two friends were among the passengers.

Here's where we lose all our money, one said, as a robber entered the carriage.

You don't think they'll take everything do you? the other asked nervously.

Certainly the first replied these fellows never miss anything.

That will be terrible, the second friend said. Are you quite sure they won't leave us any money? he persisted.

Of course was the reply. Why do you ask?

The other was silent for a minute. Then, taking a five-pound note, from his pocket he handed it to his friend.

What is this for? The first asked.

That's the five pounds I owe you. The other answered now we're square.

YOUTHFUL LOGIC.

The teacher in elementary mathematics looked hopefully about the room. Now children, she said I wish you to think very carefully before you answer my next question.

The small pupils said eagerly awaiting it wide eyed and in some instances open mouthed.

Which would you rather have three bags with two apples in each bag or two bags with three apples in each bag? asked the teacher.

Three bags with two apples in each bag, said a boy in one of the last seats, while the class still debated as to the best answer.

Why, Charlie? asked the teacher.

Because there'd be one more bag to bust announced the practical young mathematician.

HE WAS INTERESTED.

The theory of governing children by appealing to their reason isn't all it is made out to be, said a public school teacher recently.

I teach in a primary class, and it's my opinion that a youngster actually needs a good spanking once in a while for his health. Here is an instance:-

One of my boys had skipped his classes, deceived his mother, been found out, and caused much unhappiness all round; I took him aside and we had a heart-to-heart talk. Bobby sat still, looking at me intently deeply interested. I thought that my little sermon was making a great impression and penetrating his head. He seemed positively fascinated by my line of argument. But you never can tell. Just as I had reached the climax in my appeal to his better self a light of discovery broke over Bobby's face.

Say teacher, he said eagerly, it's your lower jaw that moves, ain't it?

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS IN "THE GLAD EYE."

The new type of over-dress and the modern use of fringes and edgings of fur as a means of decoration are well exemplified in the dresses worn by Miss Aurol Lee and Miss Daisy Markham in "The Glad Eye" now being played in London. In the first act Miss Lee appears in pale pink charmeuse made with a pointed bodice opening over a vest of white linen which is prettily finished with a wide frill of lace. The bodice is rather short-waisted, and is slightly drawn into a cording of the stain which also connects it with the skirt. The latter is arranged with a short tunic fitting closely round the hips, though it is allowed a few tiny pleats at the back, just at the waist. A second tunic falls almost to the them of the skirt, and is fringed down the middle of the front and all round the lower edge. The short upper tunic is decorated in the same manner, and fringe also outlines one side of the pointed corsage.

CERISE COLOURED CHARMEUSE ROBE.

In the second act Miss Lee wears, for the evening, cerise-coloured charmeuse, cut to a deep "V" back and front, and fitted with short kimono sleeves, edged with skunk. Over this is worn a long, closely fitting tunic of gold lace, veiled by dark purple chiffon, its lines everywhere accentuated by narrow edgings of skunk. At the back the tunic is carried from a point between the shoulders rather low on the skirt, and here it is held by a large motif of purple cabochon jewels, so dark as to be almost black. Motifs of the same description hold the tunic in front and at the sides; and the satin underdress is finished with a longpointed train, over which the purple chiffon falls gracefully, but only to veil it at the sides. Over this handsome dress Miss Lee throws a quaint three-pointed wrap of ceries chiffon.

MISS MARKHAM'S DRESS.

Miss Markham's dress in the same act is of white satin crepe, over which falls a long tunic of white net, heavily embroidered with white beads and bordered with deep fringes of beads. The decolletage is cut round; and just below it comes the line of the tunic of green chiffon, edged with emerald beads, while one very large cabochon emerald fastens it in front. This tunic is carried down to the knees, where it is arranged in a double set of points, each one held by a cabochon emerald, and further decorated by long fringes of emerald beads. A beautiful scarf of petunia-coloured silk shot with gold is folded round the waist, and finished with the two long flat ends falling to the hem at the back. The skirt is cut quite round, and is without a train. The wrap worn for a few minutes over this dress is of green chiffon, lined with white soft silk, and bordered with ermine and frills of chiffon.

You need not wait
for the newness of your bread to pass off if you bake small loaves with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Unlike fermented bread (Bakers' Bread), "Paisley Flour" bread is best when new and is quite digestible.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE DUKE IN OTTAWA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is not without a thrill of envy that many must have read in their morning paper of the blue skies, the glorious sunshine, and the snow-covered ground in Ottawa yesterday, when the Duke of Connaught opened his first Canadian Parliament. There is nothing more brilliant in the natural order than such a day in Canada; and when to its bracing qualities is added the excitement of a popular Prince passing in State to the performance of a popular duty, the charm of it becomes singularly complete. The principal point in the Governor-General's speech was its promise of legislation in aid and encouragement of the agriculturists of the Dominion. It has long been obvious that whatever other industries Canada may be developing, agriculture is, and will remain, the greatest of them all; and it is, therefore mere elementary wisdom on the part of the Government to ensure that all that science, prudence, and co-operation between the dominion and the various provinces can accomplish shall be placed at the disposal of the farmers. It is not the only west of Canada that is concerned in this but also the east, and indeed every part of the Dominion. The agricultural future of Canada as a whole is one of the great Imperial questions of the day.

YUAN AS FIRST LORD.

Some, like Pitt, are predestined to be Premiers; some attain the dignity by accident, and others have Premierships thrust upon them. Yuan Shih-kai, having been forced into a constitutional office he did not at first seem to relish, is so far reconciling himself to the position that he has framed a Cabinet. It is true that his Ministry seems to have all the defects inseparable from constructive statesmanship in times of national emergency; and some of the men of his choice seem painfully square for the round holes assigned to them. But things inside the Temple of Worthies are as much in a state of flux as they are outside, and readjustments may ensue. For one thing, Yuan has shown his wisdom by appointing only one Manchu in the number, and this to the minor post of Minister of Dependencies while the Department of Justice he has bestowed upon Liang Chi-chao, who has graduated in progressive ideas through outlawry and exile, and gone far to help the present revolution. One hopes the ex-outlaw will suppress his ancient tendencies and keep his head. It is more to the point that the new Ministers of War and the Navy are experts in their own line, and better men in other lines a e absent either because they are unacceptable to the Throne or stubborn in refusing to serve. As for the duffers in the group, they are doubtless intended to serve as chorus, and Yuan is too old not to know the handiness of an acquiescent majority. And whether the new National Assembly imitates the Long Parliament in duration or not, one may be sure that Yuan will always be equal to playing Cromwell and dismissing it when he sees fit.

INSURANCE AND THE SLUMS.

One quite understands the hesitation with which certain critics of the Insurance Bill regard the powers of the new Health Committees to visit "excessive sickness" upon slum-owners, employers, and somnolent local authorities. It introduces a powerful weapon into the sphere of public health which will have to be used with discretion, and it places judicial powers of an unprecedented kind in the hands of the "competent person" whom the Home Office or the Local Government Board may appoint to hold the inquiry. At the same time there is a good deal of reason for "speeding up" the machinery for raising sanitary conditions, and in the case of certain small local authorities nothing but pecuniary responsibility seems capable of instigating genuine reforms. The method incorporated in the Bill is fascinating in its boldness and ingenuity, and the public will agree with Lord Charles Beresford in wishing that the Governments policy should have a trial. It might be possible to define the "competent person" in such a way as to avoid the danger of unsuitable appointments, and the introduction of such a safeguard would be worth considering upon the Report stage.

THE NEW DRAMA.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, in his lecture on the New Drama the other day, summarised very interestingly the growth of the modern Play of Ideas—the play that is a discussion rather than a drama as that word is popularly understood. In the first of such modern plays, "The Doll's House," the discussion came in the last act. In "The Doctor's Dilemma" it came in the first. It now spreads over the whole play, as in "John Gabriel Borkman." He might almost have added Mr. Zangwill's remarkable play, "The War God"—for there too every act is more or less concerned with the opposed ideals of government by love and government by might. Unfortunately, however, he had to add that the public, as a whole, are not ready yet for this sort of drama, though it has already quite sufficient admirers to justify the establishment of a National Theatre, in the repertory of which it would have a recognised and important place. One's own idea, is that the drama of the future has not yet been attained either by Ibsen or Mr. Shaw or Mr. Zangwill. It will be a play in which passion (using the word in its most liberal sense) holds an equal part with mind. Of all modern dramas, Mr. Zangwill's will seem to many to get nearest to this ideal, for it presents concurrently the "popular" interest of a human story with the far vaster interest of the clash of two bitterly opposed world-ideals.

MR. ASQUITH'S BOMBSHELL.

Lord Curzon did not exaggerate the other day, in saying that Mr. Asquith's programme of Manhood Suffrage "had come like thunder from a clear sky." Some of the Radical journals have done their best to raise a dutiful cheer, but the Prime Minister's party, as a whole, are taken by surprise, and in their hearts are not quite certain that they like the new pospect. The addition of two or three million voters to the electorate whose conditions make them peculiarly responsive to the "cry" of the hour, would probably make "the swing of the pendulum" more violent than it is now; and shrewed Radicals are fully aware of the danger of their party being "snowed under" upon a patriotic or Imperial issue. It is a duty, if not a pleasure, to recognise certain scruples of conscience which Mr. Asquith's announcement has awakened among a section of his followers. "The larger and simpler scheme does," in the opinion of the "Westminster Gazette," "make Redistribution inevitable." Having found this spark of grace this journal proceeds in accordance with the preacher's advise, to "water it," by remarking that Irish representation may legitimately be cut down when Ireland has a Parliament of its own. Till then we are still to believe that the elector of Kilkenny is entitled to thirty times the power of the election of Romford. But it is a distinct advance in Radical morality to admit that there are limits to what may be decently attempted in the way of gerrymandering.

THE WINNING WEAPON.

The large and brilliant gathering of Tariff Reformers at the White City two evenings ago emphasised in a timely fashion the primacy of the great economic and social programme in the sphere of Unionist policy. It is by the strength of its "likes" and not of its "dislikes" that the Opposition will be carried back to power, and it scarcely needs remarking at this time of day that Unionism has gained ground just in proportion as it has kept the need for a tariff to the front, and lost it only where public attention has been distracted to other issues. As Mr. George Lloyd's resolution at the afternoon conference pointed out, Tariff Reform is the only policy that goes to the root of our current evils and all-pervading discontent. The working classes are exasperated through the failure of Cobdenism to fulfil its promise of cheap commodities and the inability to get wages increased so as to meet the cost of living. The only method of raising the working man's income is to give him a preference over his foreign competitors, and if that truth is pertinaciously kept before him he will seize it in the long run—and no such a very long run either.

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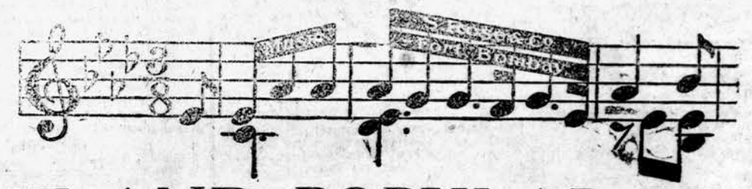
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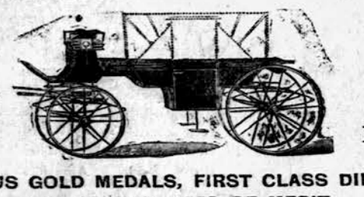

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